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*August 1841*

**ANNALS**

**OF**

**BALTIMORE.**

**BY THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.**

**BALTIMORE:**

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WOODY,  
*Calvert street, second door south from Market street.*

.....  
1824.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, S. S.

⊠⊠⊠⊠ BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of July,  
⊠SEAL⊠ in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United  
⊠⊠⊠⊠ States of America, THOMAS W. GRIFFITH, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit:

“Annals of Baltimore.”

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An act for the encouragement of learning, by the securing copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to the act entitled, “An act supplementary to an act, entitled An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

PHILIP MOORE,

*Clerk of the District of Maryland.*



## ANNALS OF BALTIMORE.

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**T**HE inhabitants of Maryland, much attached to the proprietary Government, had violently opposed the establishment of Cromwells' usurpation amongst them, so that Cecilius, lord Baltimore, anticipated a retrocession of the Government of the province, and furnished Capt. Josias Fendall with a commission to receive and govern it in 1657. 1359813

This gentleman had been very active in the civil commotions of the Country, and formed a party, which, after they had got the province the next year, assumed the government of it, and he accepted a new commission from them, independent of the proprietary, the year after.

The Governor then exerted his authority by sending Col. Nathaniel Utie, who had been instrumental to his elevation and was made one of his Council, to warn the Dutch from New Castle, which being within the 40th. deg. of N. Lat. was part of the territory of Maryland granted to lord Baltimore; and the same year, that is in 1659, issued patents for lands in Baltimore County, which he then erected, to Col. Utie and others.

UPON the restoration of Charles the 2nd. Philip Calvert Esq. who had acted as Secretary of the province for some time, was appointed by his Brother, justly offended with Fendalls' treachery, to the office of Governor, and on the 20th July 1661, captain Thomas Howell, captain Thomas Stockett and Messrs. Thomas Powell, Henry Stockett and John Taylor, stiled *commissioners* of the county, held a court at the house of captain Howell, the presiding commissioner, Mr. John Collett being their clerk.

Thus it appears from the records of the County, although it is said in Mr. Bacon's collection, that an act passed in 1663, "for seating of lands in Baltimore county," was rejected by the proprietary.

All the navigable rivers emptying into the Chesapeake bay had been fully explored, and trade established with all the natives of the country, who remained on their shores, yet all the *settlements*, were within the six counties of St. Marys, Kent, Talbot, Calvert, Charles and Anne Arundel;—As the county last included all the western shore, until the creation of others, so Baltimore county may be considered at first, containing all the lands within the province, north of Anne Arundel, on the west of the bay, including even Cecil beyond Elkriver.—The lines of Anne Arundel in 1698, were the high lands north of Magothy to Patuxent river, and Baltimore was bounded westward by that or Charles county, until Prince George's was laid off, then including Frederick, &c. in 1695.

THERE is an inventory of the Estate of Mr. Abraham Haldman on the records of the orphan's court, taken 1666, by Messrs. William Hollis and Joseph Fallen, deputed by the Governor, as commissary General, for these courts were not established until after the Independence.

It appears that in 1662, the year after the first county Court was held, contracts were made for Tobacco deliverable at *North Point*; that Mr. Abraham Clarke, a shipwright, was amongst the first settlers on the north side Patapsco river, and that Mr. Charles Gorsuch, of the Society of Friends or Quakers, took up and patented 50 acres of land on *Whetstone Point*; it being the practice while there were few competitors, to take up but little waste land, though the purchase money was only 4s. the quit rent 4s. per annum, and alienation 4s. sterling per 100 acres, payable in Specie, Tobacco or other products.

THE next land taken up which lies within the present limits of the City, was the glade or bottom, on each side of the run now called Hartford run, in 1663, by Mr. Alexander Mountenay, for 200 acres, and called Mountenay's neck.

IN 1668 Timber neck, laying between the heads of the middle and north branches of Patapsco, was patented for Mr. John Howard, and in the same year, that tract north of it, upon which the first town of Baltimore was laid out, was granted to Mr. Thomas Cole, for 550 acres, and called *Cole's Harbour*.—This tract extended from

Mountenay's land, westerly, across the north side of the river, one mile, and northwardly from the river, about half a mile, but in the form of a rhomboid, divided into two nearly equal parts by the stream afterwards called *Jone's Falls*. Copus's Harbour, Long Island point, Kemps' addition and Parkers' Haven on the east, Lunns' lot and Chatsworth on the west, on the south David's fancy, and on the north Salisbury plains, Darley Hall and Gallow barrow, were patented for different persons at later periods, and have been added to the town, with other tracts since.

It seems that Mr. Cole left an only daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Charles Gorsuch, and they sold and conveyed *separately*, in 1679 and 1682, the tract called Cole's Harbour, to Mr. David Jones, who gave his name to the stream, and therefore believed to be the first actual settler, having his residence on the north side of it near the head of tide water, and where the stream was crossed without a bridge, by the great eastern road; this, passing down a drain or gully north west of the Parish Church Lot, from the southwest, after crossing turned north easterly, in the direction of what is now called French Street. Cole's Harbour came into the possession of Mr. James Todd, who was the stepson of Jones, and also the whole or part of Mountenay's neck, having intermarried with the owner's daughter, as is supposed. Mr. Todd resurveyed the first Tract and procured a new patent for it, by the name of Todd's range, in 1696, for 510 acres; and in 1702, Todd and wife, jointly conveyed  $135\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Moun-

nay's neck, and 164½ acres of Cole's Harbour to Mr. John Hurst, who was an Inn-keeper and kept an Inn at or near Jones's, and the remainder of the latter tract, to Charles Carroll, Esq. agent of the proprietary.

IMMEDIATELY after his purchase Mr. Hurst mortgaged his 300 acres, of the two tracts, to Capt. Richard Colegate, one of the County Commissioners, who lived on a creek bearing his name, below the north branch of Patapsco.

IN 1711, Mr. Carroll sold 31 acres of his part of Cole's Harbour, with a mill seat, to Mr. Jonathan Hanson, millwright, who erected the mill of which the remains are yet standing near the north west intersection of Holliday and Bath Streets.

IN 1726 Mr. Edward Fell, a merchant from Lancashire of the Society of Friends, who had settled on the east side of the Falls, took an escheat warrant and employed Mr. Richard Gist to survey Cole's Harbour or Todd's Range, and the next year purchased the right to it of John Gorsuch, son of Charles; but the sons of Mr. Carroll, then lately deceased, entered a Caveat, and prevented a new grant.

Within a few years past, that is, above 100 years after the new patent had been granted Mr. Todd, a very respectable young gentleman of the family of Mr. Jones, came from England to inquire for his ancestors' Land, but on learning the above circumstances, gave up all further pursuit.

By Mr. Gist's return of the survey, it appears the then improvements consisted, besides the mill, in two dwellings, Tobacco houses, Orchards, &c. The land being about one half cleared and *midling* in quality; and on vacancies added, another dwelling, Tobacco houses, &c.

IN 1682, John Boring Esq. is presiding Justice of the County Court, Thomas Hedge, Esq. Clerk of the County. When in 1692, the seat of Government was moved from St. Mary's to Annapolis, and the Protestant Episcopal Church was established in Maryland, in consequence of the Revolution in England, and the government of Maryland had been assumed by the crown, Baltimore County was, like the rest, divided into parishes; all christian sects being equally privileged until then. St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. John's were the first and only parishes in this County for a long time. There were not Clergymen in the Country to supply all the parishes erected, so that certain fees were appointed besides usual compensations in Tobacco per poll, and magistrates were prohibited from performing marriage rites, to encourage ministers to emigrate, as was expressly stated.

It is probable that the first Church in this parish and perhaps in the County, was in Patapsco neck on or adjoining Mr. Partridge's land, near Bear Creek, though it is certain, Friends or Quakers, had meetings at Mr. John Giles' who was one of them, and, as early as 1720, purchased Upton court, being the land on Whetstone point, and between the Town and Ferry branch and

perhaps meeting houses near where the town now is. So early as 1676, Mr. Jeremiah Eaton devised 500 acres of land for the first protestant minister settled in the county, which was in 1719, confirmed to *the rector* of St. John's parish, in which the land was situated, and his successors. The grant was of more value, as in the same year, Charles lord Baltimore succeeding his father Cecilius, suspended the grants upon *condition of emigration*, and soon after fixed the price or consideration money at 200 lb. Tobacco per 100 acres. It is known that there were three or four Protestant Episcopal Churches in the province at the time Mr. Eaton made the above donation and it is probable the people of that society assembled to worship in Patapsco neck, long before they had parishes created.

IN 1693 George Ashman Esq. was presiding Justice of the county court and in 1698 Henry Wriothlesly Esq. was county clerk. In the year 1695 Prince George's county was taken from the north west side of Charles and Anne Arundel, and became the limit of Baltimore, until in 1748, Frederick county was taken from the north west side of Prince George's.

In 1705 Aquilla Paca Esq. was sheriff of Baltimore county, and in 1706 he was succeeded by Francis Dalahide Esq. in 1708 colonel James Maxwell was presiding Justice of the county court, and so continued about twenty years, during which period the sheriffs' office was filled, three years each, by Messrs. James Presbury, appointed in 1710; John Dorsey 1713; John

Stokes 1716; Edward Hall 1719; Francis Holland 1722 and William Smith 1725.

No effects of the great Revolution in England which placed the prince of Orange on the throne, are discovered here, except those relating to the church establishment. It must be admitted that the colonial system was rather invigorated than otherwise, but moderated by Queen Anne; in whose reign the rate of money of account was fixed at 133½*l.* for 100*l.* sterling; the present rate of interest established, and a general post for letters; nor was the restoration of the government of the province to the proprietary by George 1 in 1715, signalised by any particular event in this county; though there are several important regulations enacted at that period which are still in force.

IN 1723 the Rev. Mr. William Tibbs, colonel John Dorsey, Messrs. John Isreal, William Hamilton, Thos. Tolley, John Stokes and Thomas Sheridine, were appointed visiters of the county school, for which duties were laid by the legislature as for free schools in the other counties some years before. Mr. Tolley sold a tract for the purpose, of 100 acres at 10*s.* per acre, being less than the value and perhaps a nominal consideration, on the south side of Gunpowder and near the county town, where the free school was kept until a short time before the Revolution, and for which trustees have been lately appointed by Act of Assembly.

IN 1726, the bounds of Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties were fixed on the south shore of the Patapsco,



and with the south fork of the Falls, thence to Snowden's branch of the Patuxent, and as far as the lines of the former county, and two years after the south bounds of St. Paul's Parish were fixed at the same rivers, at which time the Rev. Mr. Joseph Hooper was the rector, and perhaps the first settled minister of the Parish.

THE establishment of Ports, Towns, &c. was among the instructions first given to the Governor, pursuant to the Charter, but Charles lord Baltimore, was leaving the Province to contend with the crown for a share in the government of Maryland, which he finally lost, as already noticed.

In 1683, several towns or ports of trade were created *by act of Assembly*, and in this county, one on Patapsco near Humphrey's Creek, and another on Bush River, on *the town* land near *the Court House*. The next year another town was laid out on middle river, and two years after a town was also laid out on Spesutie Creek, and another on Gunpowder at Westbury's point, but that on Middle river was suspended.

IN 1706, Whetstone point was made a town; the next year another place on Gunpowder called Taylor's choice, was made a town, and the town where the old Court House was, being *discontinued*, a new Court House is directed to be built there. Queen Anne rejecting the latter acts and the former being generally repealed, with others approved by lord Baltimore before William and Mary assumed the government of the province for the crown in 1689, it became necessary to con-

firm rights acquired under them; which was done as to the *Court House* in 1712. The seat of Justice being removed there the town was called Joppa, and continued to be the county town above fifty years. No longer checked by the presence of the proprietary or by his negative, there is no doubt but that interested holders of lands procured many of these acts to be passed, without public necessity; or that towns were actually injured by their number, being so many rivals of each other.

WHILST the produce raised on the borders of the Patapsco was insufficient for the loading of ships in any reasonable time, they continued to be stationed off North point, where they could as conveniently take on board that which came from other rivers, or even from the other side of the bay; nor was there on any one river a sufficient number of inhabitants for the consumption of whole cargoes imported, so neither was it thought necessary at that time nor for a long time after, to have more than three Custom House districts on each side of the bay, the chief places of which, on this shore, were St. Mary's, St. George's, and Annapolis. There were however Naval Officers or tide waiters, at many little towns or ports of trade, having the privilege of landing goods or shipping produce generally; But the demands and the quantity of produce increasing with the increase of population, the mutual interest of the shipper and the owner, brought the ships into our river, though not at once to the head of it.

IN 1723 there were five ships in Patapsco up for freight for London, to which place the trade was then carried on extensively, but one of which only is said to lay in the Northern Branch. And there are persons yet living who have seen as many vessels of burthen, anchored at the same time at the point between the south and middle branches of Patapsco as in the north branch, where the town is situated.

To this point the main road from the west, and through the county generally, was directed, passing south of Gwinns falls, at the mouth of which Messrs. Tasker, Carroll, and others, by the name of "The Baltimore Company," built the furnace soon after, taking the seat for the forge on Jones's falls at the mill now owned by general Stricker.

To Mr. John Moale a merchant from Devonshire, who owned the lands and carried on an extensive business near the point, the inhabitants of the neighborhood, applied for ground to lay out a town. It is said they went so far as to get a bill introduced for the purpose into the Legislature, of which he was a member but then absent, and that he, fearing the loss of the iron ore, which abounded on the shore; the exploring of which, did, after that period perhaps, afford him no reason to regret it as long as he lived; refused the applications which were made to him on the subject, hastened to take his seat in the Assembly and defeated the measure; according to some accounts, Mr. Moale was actuated by an ill-founded spirit of commercial jealousy; but, if

it were so, the preference given to his grounds, over those on which the town was placed, would shew a want of judgment in those who applied to him, which might have been more fatal to us their decendants, than his refusal was to his heirs. Unless a seaport is actually upon, or very near the seaboard, the head of navigable water must be preferred to the side of a river, and still more to a point on that river, other circumstances being equal; for, the advantages of direct intercourse with the sea can only be compensated by additional intercourse with the land, as respects trade and commerce; whilst in respect to defence from foreign enemies, approaching by water, at least, the means are so much greater in proportion as a part, the branch, is less than the whole river.

THE head of the north west branch being then selected, a petition was prepared for the Assembly by some of the county commissioners, or justices, and others, and, agreeably to their prayer, an act was passed in 1729, entitled, "AN ACT FOR ERECTING A TOWN ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PATAPSCO, IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, AND FOR LAYING OUT INTO LOTS, 60 ACRES OF LAND IN AND ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE ONE JOHN FLEMMING NOW LIVES."—Flemming was a tenant of Mr. Cartoll, and resided in a house, then usually called a *Quarter*, standing on the north bank of Uhler's run, and near general Stricker's house, Charles street. By this act, which was similar to that in 1683 and other town acts, Baltimore was to be a privileged place of landing, loading and selling or exchanging goods. Major Thomas Tolley, Wm. Hamilton, Esq. Wm. Buckner, Esq. dop-

tor George Walker, Richard Gist, Esq. doctor George Buchanan and colonel Wm. Hammond were appointed commissioners. They were all justices of the county, except doctor Walker, and as such, generally deputy commissaries; Some of them were delegates before or after. Mr. Gist, then deputy surveyor of the Western Shore, was the son and heir of Mr. Christopher Gist, or Guest, as in some records, who had settled on the south side of Patapsco as early as 1682, and died before the river became the bounds of the county; Doctor Buchanan, who came from Scotland, purchased lands and practised medicine in the county, from the year 1723; Colonel Hammond was probably the son of Mr. John Hammond, who settled on the north side of Patapsco, upon lands for which he paid 40s. sterling per acre, as early as 1695; Mr. Hamilton purchased lands in the county, as appears by the records, in 1710; Doctor Walker with a brother James, had practised medicine in Anne Arundel county some years, but came to reside in this county about the year 1715, and was the proprietor of that well known seat and tract of land, on the west side of the town, called Chatsworth, and Mr. Buckner had not apparently been long settled in the country, but in 1726 became purchaser of several tracts of land in Patapsco neck.

These commissioners were appointed for life, since they were authorised to fill their own vacancies; appointing their own clerk, and were directed to purchase by agreement or obtain by valuation of a jury, the above mentioned 60 acres of land, being part of Cole's Harbour or Todd's range, which they were to lay out in

the most convenient manner into 60 lots; to be erected into a **Town** to be called **BALTIMORE TOWN**; which, as well as the name given to the county, was in compliment to the proprietary, whose ancestor received his title of **Baron** from a sea port of that name in the county of **Cork** in **Ireland**. The first choice of one lot was reserved by the act for the owner of the land, and none to take up more than one lot during the first four months, nor any but the inhabitants of the county, within six months; after which, vacant lots might be taken up by any other persons. The takers up of lots to pay the owners of the land, in proportion to their lots. This was to give such persons an absolute estate in fee simple, to such lots, provided they erected thereon within eighteen months, a house that should cover 400 square feet; if not so improved any other person might take up and enter upon such lots, paying the commissioners the valuation first set on them, with the same condition of building thereon; but all such lots as were not taken up within seven years, reverted to the owner of the land. The lots of some other towns were to pay the proprietary of the province 1d. sterling each per annum; in this there was a saving of rights only, to secure the quit rent and portion of gold and silver mines for the crown, agreeably to the original charter.

On the first of **December** the same year, **Messrs. Richard Gist and Wm. Hamilton and Doctors Buchanan and Walker**, agreed with **Mr. Charles Carroll**, acting for himself and brother **Daniel**, sons of the agent lately deceased, for the 60 acres, to be paid for at 40 shillings each, in money or tobacco at 1d. per pound.

ON the 12th of January 1730, *new stile*, assisted by Mr. Philip Jones, the *county surveyor*, the commissioners laid off the Town, commencing at a point near the north west intersection of what are now called Pratt and Light streets and running north westerly, along or near Uhler's alley, towards the great eastern road and a great gully or drain at or near Sharpe street, then across Baltimore street, east of the gully north easterly with the same road, afterwards called the Church road and now McClellan's alley, to the precipice which overhung the falls, at or near the south west corner of St. Pauls street and St. Pauls lane, then with the bank of that stream, southerly and easterly, various courses unto the low grounds ten perches west of Gay street, including the Fish street church lot, then due south along the margin of those low grounds to the bank on the north side of the river, near the south east corner of General Smith's house, and then by that bank various courses, nearly as Water street runs, westerly and southerly to the first mentioned point; making thus by its original bounds, the form of an ancient lyre; so that the first plan of the new Town of Baltimore, did not resemble the town of the same name in Ireland, which stands on a promontory in the sea; whereas here, the base of the lyre fronts towards the sea and the top points inland.

Within, our town was divided by *Long street*, now called Baltimore street, running  $132\frac{3}{4}$  perches from east to west and four perches wide, intersected at right angles by Calvert street, then not named,  $56\frac{1}{4}$  perches from

the hill near the falls north, to the river side south, also four perches wide and by *Forrest street*, afterwards called Charles street,  $89\frac{1}{4}$  perches in the same course, and three perches wide. There were also six lanes of the width of one perch, since widened and called East, South, Second, Light, Hanover and Belvidere streets and three lanes of the same width, still called Lovely, St. Paul's and German lanes. The lots, containing about an acre each and numbered one to sixty, commenced on the north side of Baltimore street and running westward, returned eastward on the south side.

On the fourteenth and on several of the following days, the office was open for *takers up*, and it appears that the proprietor, Mr. Carroll, chose number 49, which was the east side of Calvert street next the the river bank; Mr. Gist taking the lot on the opposite side of Calvert street. Other lots were taken by Messrs. Walker, Jones, Jackson, Hammond, Price, Buckner, Sheridine, Powell, Ridgely, Trotten, North, Hewitt, Gorsuch and Harris, all inhabitants of the vicinity. From a very early transfer by Messrs. Jackson and Price to Messrs. Peel and Gordon, of Annapolis, it is probable that the former were mere agents. Some of the others did not improve in time, and their lots were taken by new settlers in succession; but some lots fell to the original proprietor, not being taken up within seven years.

From the small quantity of ground originally taken for the town, and from the difficulty of extending the town in any direction, as it was surrounded by hills,



water courses or marshes, it is evident that the commissioners did not anticipate either its present commerce or population. The expense of extending streets, of building bridges and of levelling hills and filling marshes, to which their successors have been subjected, and which, unfortunately, increases that of preserving the harbour as improvements increase and soil is loosened, have been obstacles scarcely felt in other American cities; but requiring immense capitals of themselves, against which nothing but the great local advantages for internal and external trade would have enabled the citizens to contend. The alluvion of the falls, spreading from the shore, from Hartford run to South street, already limited the channel of the river on the north side of it, and formed some Islands which continued to be overflowed by high tides, until the islands and shoals were made fast land as they now are. Certainly the commissioners were not regardless of the navigation, or they would not have located the town by the water, yet the exterior lines nowhere reached the shore, and one street only, Calvert street, appeared to communicate with it; for between the east end of Baltimore street and the falls, there was a marsh, and on the south, Charles street terminated at Uhlers spring branch, or rather a precipice which stood on the south side of it, as did the north end of Calvert street, at a greater precipice, where indeed other commissioners closed the street by erecting the Court House, which their successors first arched, to procure a passage under it, and others finally removed altogether.

The situation relative to other parts of the country however, afforded the most direct communication; the proximity of better soil; the great security presented by the harbour; the abundance of Stone, Lime, Iron and timber, and the proximity of seats for water works, all contributing to make the first part of the town the centre around which additions have been nearly equally made, affords some proof of the commissioners' judgment and foresight. It is to be noticed also, that the lots towards the river were all taken within the first three days, and not one of those on Baltimore street except that on the north side, next adjoining the great public road, now McClellan's alley.

In the same year, Mr. Wm. Fell, ship carpenter and brother of Edward, bought of Mr. Lloyd Harris, the tract on the Point, called Copus's harbour, and erected the mansion, still standing on Lancaster street, some time after.

It appears that Roger Mathews, Esq. was presiding justice at this time, and Thomas Sheridine, Esq. sheriff, but the latter was succeeded the same year by John Hall, Esq.

THE acts of the ensuing session furnish another evidence of the zeal of the founders of our city. Finding the money appropriated by law three years before, for erecting a parish church, was not employed, they procured the passage of an act the ensuing session directing the vestry to purchase a lot for that purpose, and building the church in the town, to be called St. Paul's church. Lot No. 19 was selected, being the most elevated

ground on the plot, and part of that on which St. Paul's church now stands; and the Rev. Mr. Joseph Hooper the Rector became a taker up of lots the same year.— He was succeeded by the Rev. Benedict Bourdillon before the church was finished; which was not until about the year 1744.

Down to the year 1758, we have no knowledge of any other churches or meetings for worship here, but of the established churches and of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, of which latter Society it appears, a very great portion of the first settlers of Baltimore county consisted. It was a short time before the settlement of the county that they first arose, and were now persecuted in England; and from the time of the establishment of the Episcopal church in the province, the right of affirmation and other privileges were extended to them and their meetings; that of worship, they and all other christian sects enjoyed from the first planting of the province. In this vicinity, there were the families of Gorsuch, Giles, Fell, Hopkins, Mathews, Taylor, and others who were Quakers, for whom the last mentioned gentleman appropriated grounds near the one mile stone on the Hartford road, where they erected a meeting house and worshipped many years.

The county town of Joppa, being afflicted by small pox, the legislature suspended the sessions of the court part of the year 1731.—A circumstance the more unfortunate for that place as Baltimore was then preparing to become its rival.

IN 1732, a new town of ten acres was laid off into twenty lots, valued at 150 pounds of tobacco each, on that part of Cole's harbor which was first improved, east of the falls, and where Edward Fell kept store; belonging, it is said in the return of the jury, to the orphan-children of Richard Colegate, and called in some records, *Jonas*, but afterwards Jones's town, in compliment to one of the former owners of the land; of which major Thomas Sheridine, captain Robert North, and Messrs. Thomas Todd, John Cockey and John Boring were commissioners, who also appointed doctor Walker their clerk. Messrs. Sheridine and Cockey being then county justices.

Major Sheridine had taken up land in the county as early as 1721 and in 1734, purchased the Kingsbury lands at the head of Back river, where the furnace was afterwards erected, and general Smith built a mill. Captain Robert North, who took the lot No. 10 at the north west corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, and erected the house on lot No. 2 Jones street, in which Mr. John Gross now resides, upon the laying out of Jones's town, had visited the Patapsco and carried freights in the ship *Content*, which he commanded, as early as 1723. Mr. Thomas Todd was the son and heir of captain Thomas Todd, who removed from Virginia and purchased the land at North Point in 1664, which had been first taken up by Messrs. William Batten and Thomas Thomas. Mr. John Cockey purchased lands near Patapsco in 1728, the year after his brother Thomas settled in the Limestone Valley, on the York road. Mr. Boring was a merchant, whose

father had bought several tracts of land on Patapsco neck, as early as 1679.

This town consisted of three streets, or one street with three courses corresponding with the meanders of the bank of the falls, from a great gully at Pitt street, to the ford at the intersection of the old road where French street commences, and which was afterwards called Front, Short and Jones streets; on the last of which, at the south west corner of Bridge street, as since called, and the only cross street, stood Mr. Fell's store. In consequence of which, the course of the eastern road, instead of passing through French street was directed into these streets by Bridge street, even before the bridge was built. The conditions of settlement were similar to those of Baltimore town, except that the possessors of lots in this town, were to pay the proprietary one penny sterling per lot, annually.

It is stated that there were 60,000 hogsheads of Tobacco exported annually from the two colonies of Virginia and Maryland, besides 21,000*l.* sterling worth of lumber and skins, employing 24,000 tons of shipping, the two colonies being nearly equal in white population and wealth at that time. But great depression was experienced throughout the province, and the low price of the staple caused an insurrection and the destruction of many fields of plants.

HOWEVER, the creation in 1733, of bills of credit as a substitute for a currency, as other colonies had done already, appears to have produced a change for the better, and improvements were soon made on the east side

of the falls, by which, and from the early settlement of Cole, Gorsuch or Jones, it obtained the name Old town.

The communication with the first town being obstructed by the passage of the falls was so inconvenient by the ford, a bridge was soon erected where Gay street Bridge now is, by the respective inhabitants of the towns. Edward Hall, Esq. was presiding justice in 1732, and sheriff in 1734, when colonel William Hamilton was presiding justice. In this year, a town was laid out at Elkridge Landing, from which produce was brought to the ships laying off Moales' point for many years after.

It would seem however, from the patent to Mr. Carroll of the tract called Orange, now granted, that except on the river side or the soil was very good, there yet remained much vacant land even near town.

IN 1735, masters of vessels and others were prohibited under a severe penalty, from casting ballast into any creek or river emptying into the bays, and into the bay itself, *above Cedar point.*

Messrs. Hanson and Walker having procured a leasehold estate, by virtue of the law for appropriating mill seats by valuation, in addition to the fee simple obtained of Mr. Carroll by the former, sold both in 1740, to Mr. Edward Fotterall, a gentleman from Ireland, who imported the materials and erected the first brick house, with free stone corners, and the first which was two stories without a hip-roof, in the town. It stood near the north west intersection of Calvert and Chatham streets. Mr. Fotterall returned to Ireland, where he died, and the next year his administrators sold the mill pro-

perty to Mr. William Fell, who had just purchased of Mr. William Carter that tract on the point, adjacent to Copus's harbour, called Carter's Delight.

IN 1736, John Stokes Esq. clerk of the county, died, and was succeeded by his son Humphrey W. Stokes Esq. Colonel William Hammond was sheriff, and Richard Gist Esq. presiding Justice.

IN 1738, colonel Nicholas Ridgely was sheriff. Mr. Edward Fell died, leaving a daughter or daughters in England, but bestowed his property here on his brother's son Edward.

IN 1740, Mr. John Moale died, bequeathing his lands near Baltimore to his two surviving sons John and Richard. In 1741, Thomas Brereton Esq. was clerk of the county.

It appeared to the inhabitants of Cecil county that a place called *Long point*, on the west side of North East river, would be an eligible situation for trade, and in 1742 they procured an Act to lay out the town called Charlestown, with very suitable regulations, including a public wharf, warehouse and inspection of Flour, which apparently, was brought to the neighbourhood already from the counties of Chester and Lancaster in Pennsylvania. But the efforts of the founder of that Province, who travelled as a preacher among the Quakers on the continent of Europe as well as through the British Isles, to give celebrity to his establishment,

and which procured a great influx of Irish and Germans there, did not prevent them when arrived, from discovering the advantages presented in other provinces, and a great many who landed on the Delaware, passed the southern boundary and settled in Maryland, by which the scite of Baltimore became more eligible than Charlestown, and the latter was soon deserted. In the same year Mr. Thomas Harrison, merchant, arrived from England, and built a house near the north east corner of South and Water streets, buying the lots nearest the water on each side of South street.

St. Thomas's parish was taken from St. Paul's and the new parish Church of that name, was erected about ten miles north west of the town on the decease of the Rev. Benedict Bourdillon, who was succeeded in St. Paul's by the Rev. Thomas Chase. Major Thomas Sheredine was presiding Justice, and John Ridgely Esq. sheriff.

IN 1744, a new town by the name of *Baltimore* was laid out upon Indian river, which empties into the Atlantic, and was then in Worcester county, now in Sussex in Delaware; but with still less success than the others at Elkridge or Charlestown. The name however is still retained by one of the Hundreds of Sussex county in which the intended town was located.

IN 1745, the two towns of Baltimore and Jones-town, were erected into one town by the name of Baltimore town, and major Thomas Sheredine, doctor G. Buchanan, captain Robert North, colonel William Hammond, captain Darby Lux and Messrs. Thomas



Harrison and William Fell appointed commissioners the two first being then delegates, with John Paca and John Hall Esqrs. Captain Lux commanded a ship in the London trade as early as 1733, and in 1743, purchased the lots number 43 and 44 on the west side of Light street where he resided and transacted much business. Mr. William Lux, his son, was appointed clerk to the commissioners in the place of doctor Walker, who died in the last mentioned year.

The property of wharves, houses or other buildings, made or to be made *out of the water, or where it usually flows* is secured to the improvers by this act. The commissioners were authorised to levy three pounds for the clerk but had no compensation themselves.

It was now thought necessary as is usual in Village settlements, to proscribe the *geese and swine* from running at large. At the same session, a law was passed providing for the guage of barrels for pork, beef, tar, pitch and turpentine, the weight of pork and beef in barrels and the marking of tare on flour barrels.

Mr. Wm. Fell dying in 1746, was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Lawson as one of the commissioners.

The communication by the Bridge, which brought the great eastern road from the Ford directly through both parts of the Town gave value to the intermediate grounds, and the whole land and marsh containing twenty eight acres in all, was purchased of Mr. Carroll by Mr. Harrison in 1747 for 160*l* sterling, and at the ensuing session an act of assembly was passed by which Gay and Frederick and part of Water and Second streets

were laid off, with eighteen acres of ground. This addition, principally on the west side of the falls, contained all the fast land between the eastern limit of the first town and the falls. Takers up of lots were to agree with and pay the owners of the grounds, as for the former addition.

The commissioners were authorised to open and widen streets or alleys with the consent of the proprietors, and remove nuisances, and also to hold two annual fairs, the first Thursday of May and October, with privileges from civil process during the fairs. House keepers were subject to a fine of 10s. if they did not keep *ladders* for extinguishment of fires, or if their chimnies *blazed out at top*. But, lest the corporate powers granted under this or former laws should be misconstrued to increase the privileges of the citizens, diminish the authority of the provincial government or influence improperly the legislature, it was cautiously, "provided nevertheless, that this act nor any thing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend, to enable or capacitate the said commissioners or inhabitants of the said town, to elect or choose delegates, or burgresses to set in the General Assembly of this province as representatives of said town." How different have the fortunes of Baltimore been in this respect, from that of all the other great cities of this continent. They were not only represented in the legislatures of the different provinces or colonies, but, being seats of government, were provided with well digested and suitable laws, from the personal attendance and knowledge of whole assemblies; and, whilst the proceeds of taxes,

drawn to the treasuries within them, went into circulation again through the inhabitants, those contributed by the **Baltimorians** go directly from them, and never return but partially to their hands again.

IN 1748 Messrs. Leonard and Daniel Barnetz, from York in Pennsylvania, erected a brewery on the south west corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets, lately replaced by stores. These gentlemen, if not the first were among the first of the Germans, or the descendants of Germans, whose successive emigration from that province, with capital and industry employed here, contributed so essentially to aid the original settlers—the arrival of whom or of their ancestors, it has not been thought necessary to mention in all cases.

Captain Darby Lux was elected a delegate in the place of Col. Hall. Talbot Risteau Esq. was clerk of the county at this time.

MESSRS. Thomas Sheredine and Thomas Sleigh had bought of Mr. Hurst the year before, and in 1750 of Richard Colegates' sons, John and Thomas, their several rights to the residue of Cole's harbour and Moutenay's neck east of the Falls, when High street from Plowman street to French street, with lots on each side including eighteen acres of ground, are added to the town. A Tobacco inspection house was erected on the west side of Charles street and near the head of the inlet into which Uhler's spring emptied; and a public wharf commenced at the south end of Calvert street, a long time called "the County wharf;" Messrs. Lawson,

Hammond and Lux, three of the commissioners, entered notices of their intention to improve into the water, and did actually erect houses on the bank near the shore, the first of wood, on the east, and the last of brick, on the west side of Light street, near the west end of Bank street, and the other further east, near South street.

All this part of the town was now closed by a fence, having a gateway for carriages on the north end of Gay street, and another at the west end of Baltimore street, with one smaller for foot passengers upon the hill near the church and towards the old road. For the purpose of making this enclosure there was a general subscription and it was kept in repair by the same means three or four years.—The fence it seems became a prey to the wants of needy inhabitants, and Lloyd Buchanan Esq. was employed to prosecute some of them but found the commissioners not clothed with sufficient legal authority, and their inclosure was discontinued. In 1750 doctor Buchanan died leaving besides the above son Lloyd, Archibald who was a merchant, Andrew, George and William, noticed hereafter. The doctor was succeeded in the board of commissioners by Mr. Brian Philpot, an english merchant then lately arrived, and in the assembly, by William Smith Esq. of the north part of the county. Thomas Franklin Esq. was presiding Justice, and so continued more than twenty years, during which time the following gentlemen were appointed to the office of sheriff, viz. Messrs. Roger Boyce in 1750; William Young 1754; Charles Christie 1756; Aquilla Hall 1761; Robert Adair 1765; Daniel Chamier 1768. and John R. Holliday 1770.

**THERE** were other lists of subscription besides the following no doubt, but the object of it was not effected until ten years after. It is also probable that this delay was induced by the opposing interest and influence of the settlers on the two sides of the falls. The preamble and copy annexed, shows how anxious the first settlers continued to be to improve the town—"Whereas, several acts of Assembly have been made for the enlargement and encouragement of Baltimore town, and forasmuch as the said town increases as well in inhabitants as good buildings and trade, and the situation thereof renders it convenient for navigation and trade, as well with the inhabitants of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, as the back settlements of this province and Pennsylvania, but no provision hath yet been made by law or otherways for purchasing a lot or lots whereon to build a market house, town house and other necessary buildings for the benefit of said town, and conveniency of such persons as bring their butcher's meat and other commodities to sell at market in said town. Wherefore, for the further encouragement and improvement of Baltimore town, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby promise and oblige ourselves, our executors and administrators, to pay to the commissioners of Baltimore town, or their order, the several sum or sums of money to each of our names affixed, to be applied to the purchasing a lot or lots in said town and building thereon a market house and town hall, in such manner as the commissioners of said town shall direct and appoint, provided the said lot or lots shall be purchased and building began within two years from the

date hereof, witness our hands and seals this twenty third day of April, 1751." Subscription

Thomas Sheredine	19 <i>l.</i>	<i>cur.</i>	Wm. Hammond	5 <i>l.</i>	<i>cur.</i>
Thomas Harrison	15	<i>cur.</i>	Alex. Lawson	10	<i>cur.</i>
Brian Philpot	10	<i>stg.</i>	Wm. Rogers	10	<i>stg.</i>
Wm. Lyon	5	<i>stg.</i>	Thos. Sleigh	10	<i>stg.</i>
Thomas Chase	5	<i>cur.</i>	John Randall	5	<i>stg.</i>
Lloyd Buchanan	5	<i>cur.</i>	Wm. Lux	5	<i>stg.</i>
N. R. Gay	5	<i>cur.</i>			

Captain Thomas Franklin and John Mathews, Esq. were elected delegates in the place of Messrs. Lux and Sheredine, and in November, William Govane, Thomas Franklin, L. Buchanan Esqrs. and Major Charles Ridgley were elected, but the return was defective and they were re-elected in March following.

In 1752, John Moale, Esq. son of the former gentleman of that name, sketched a plan or view of the town, which, after corrections by Daniel Bowley, Esq. was published a few years ago by Mr. Edward J. Coale, and exhibits the then state of improvements west of the falls. Including the buildings already noticed, it appears there were about 25 houses, four of which were of brick; and the only one of these now standing, built and occupied by Mr. William Payne, as a tavern, is on the north west corner of Calvert and Bank streets, but the first one erected was that of Mr. Edward Fotherall, between Calvert street and St. Pauls lane. It was pulled down after being with the rest of his property confiscated and sold, because he had returned to Ireland, where his heirs resided at the time of the revolution.

It also appears that one brig, called the Philip and Charles, belonging to Mr. N. Rogers, and one sloop, the

Baltimore, Mr. Lux's property, and represented in the sketch, were the only sea vessels owned in the town; but there must have been several vessels owned on the river and neighborhood, for it is stated that in the month of October, there were upwards of 60 wagons loaded with Flax Seed came to town. Mr. William Rogers kept an inn in the house represented in the *view*, near the north east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets and Mr. James Gardner, a school near the intersection of South and Water streets. In the same year, thirty two acres of Coles' harbour, which Mr. Joshua Hall had purchased of Mr. Carroll, were added to the town, being part of that tract which lay between the town and the lines of Lunn's lot at the south, west and north of the first town; commencing at the same point on the river, and including the grounds between McClellan's alley and Forest lane ran to the falls side, north of the church and city spring, where Mr. John Frazier rented a shipyard and resided. Special penalties were enacted against obstructing the harbor or throwing earth, sand or dirt into the river at this period.

In the Maryland Gazette of 27th February 1752, is inserted an advertisement for a schoolmaster "of a good sober character, who understands teaching English, writing and arithmetic," and who, it is added, "will meet with very good encouragement from the inhabitants of Baltimore town, if well recommended."

In the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1753, the population of the county the preceding year, still including Harford, is stated to consist of

2692 White men,	2587 White women,	}	11,345
3115 boys,	2951 girls,		
595 men servants,	200 women servants,	}	970
126 boys, do.	49 girls, do.		
472 men convicts,	87 women convicts,	}	571
6 boys do.	6 girls, do.		
Mulattoe slaves 116, free 196,			312
Negroes, including eight free,			4035
Total,			17,238

IN the same year 1753 a Lottery is advertised for the purpose of raising 450 *pieces of eight*, or dollars, towards building a public wharf, of which lottery Messrs. John Stevenson, Richard Chase, John Moale, Charles Croxall, William Rogers, Nicholas Rogers, John Ridgely, N. R. Gay, William Lux and Brian Philpot were managers.

Mr. George N. Myers, a Pennsylvania German moved to Baltimore and another, Mr. Valentine Larsh built an Inn at the south west corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, and Mr. Andrew Steiger, butcher, who first bought of Mr. L. Goodwin, the south west corner of Baltimore and Charles streets. Mr. Steiger afterwards, that is in 1756, procured the lot at the north east corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, but on the gable end of the house are fixed the figures 1741 still there, being four years anterior to the laying out of that part of the town, and fifteen years before the lot was deeded to him, and in 1759, he purchased of Dr. William Lyon, drained and cleared the wooded marsh in the bend of the falls and then on the east side of the stream, for pasturage for his cattle.



IN the meantime 1754, Mr. Moale built the brick store, south east corner Calvert street and Lovely lane, and the dwelling now standing in the rear of St. Peters church. The same year the buildings at the mount were erected by Charles Carroll Esq. barrister, of which the brick was imported.

Mr. Sheredine dying was succeeded by Lloyd Buchanan Esq. and the same year Mr. Nicholas Ruxton Gay, who was surveyor, succeeded Col. Hammond, who had been one of the first commissioners of the town.

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Mr. John Sly came to settle in Baltimore and erected a house on the north side of south Gay street, and Mr. Conrad Smith another on the opposite side; and three years after Mr. Jacob Keeports another one adjoining; in the mean time, Frederick and Peter Myers arrived.

John Paca, Wm. Govane, Lloyd Buchanan and Walter Tolley Esqrs. are elected delegates, but Mr. Buchanan being appointed prosecutor, is succeeded by Wm. Smith Esq. Beale Bordley Esq. is clerk of the county.

THE savages, after Braddocks defeat by the French and Indians in 1755, had passed the forts Cumberland and Frederick and got within eighty or ninety miles of the town, in parties of plunder and murder. Although the French abandoned fort Du Quesne on the Ohio 1758, the country this side of that river was but partially relieved. There is no doubt the growth of Baltimore was promoted by the continuation of the war, preventing the extension of the settlements westerly, for within a year after peace the town had cer-

tainly become the greatest mart of trade in the province, if not before the war began.

MANY of the French neutrals forcibly deprived of their property and expelled, took refuge here from Acadia or Nova Scotia in 1756, the place being taken by the British. Some of them were received in private houses, others quartered in Mr. Fotherall's deserted house, in which they erected a temporary chapel. For although the province had been a refuge for persecuted catholics in particular, they were surpassed in number by Protestants before any settlement was made in this county, and they had no place of worship in it as yet. At first assisted by public levies authorised by law, these emigrants soon found means by their extraordinary industry and frugality, to get much of the grounds on south Charles street, erecting many cabins or huts of mud and mortar, which part was long distinguished by the name of French town. By the same means they or their children converted their huts into good frame or brick buildings, mostly by their own hands, and there are yet some of the original French settlers living there at the age of eighty five years and upwards. Among these French neutrals Messrs. Guttro, Gould, Dashiell, Blanc (White) and Berbine, who had suffered least perhaps, attached themselves mostly to navigation and the infirm picked Oakum. Several houses erected on the west side of the street, from timber cut on the lots by themselves, and yet standing, were occupied by some of them more than sixty years.

On the other hand the defenceless inhabitants were greatly alarmed lest the Indians should reach the town; and we learn from the respectable relict of Mr. Moale, who was a daughter of the late captain North and the oldest native of the place now living, that the women and children were put on board of boats or vessels in the harbour to be rescued by flight down the bay if necessary, while the inhabitants of the adjacent country were flying to town for safety.

At the general election in September 1757 Mr. William Govane; captain Thomas C. Deye, doctor Samuel Owings and captain John H. Dorsey were chosen delegates, and again in 1758.

In 1758 Mr. Jacob Myers took the south east corner of Gay and Baltimore streets and built an inn. At this period there also arrived and settled on lots north of Baltimore street, Messrs. Levely, Conrad and Grandchut the last of whom erected a brewery on north Frederick street. Mr. Daniel Barnet and others who were German Lutherians, bought the lot and erect a small church on Fish street.

In 1759 Messrs John Smith and William Buchanan, from Carlisle, the first a native of Strabane in Ireland, and the last of Lancaster county in Pennsylvania, purchased of Mr. Harrison after having been refused water lots on terms which they would accept, by Messrs. Moale and Fell, the lot fronting on Gay and Water streets; building, besides the dwelling houses still

there, two wharves of pine cord wood about one thousand feet long each, to the channel of the river. Mr. Jonathan Plowman, an English merchant lately arrived, bought several acres of ground of Mr. Sligh, adjoining the last addition east of the falls, and built at the north east corner of York now Baltimore and High streets.

IN 1760 Mr. Philpot purchased of Mr. Sligh, most of the peninsula between the falls and Harford run, and built the house at the north east corner of Baltimore street bridge, which caused the bridge afterwards built to be known by that name.

The same year, Messrs. Larsh, Steiger, Keeports and others, who were German or Dutch Presbyterians, bought the ground north of the church of Mr. Carroll, and built a small place of worship for that religious society, of which Mr. Faber was first minister.

IN 1761, Messrs. William Smith and James Sterrett moved from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and improved the first in Calvert street, and the latter at the north west corner of Gay and Water streets, where he erected a brewery, which was burned and rebuilt and burned again soon after the revolution.

Mr. Mark Alexander, from Cecil county, purchases part of the original lot number one, on the north side of Baltimore street, and afterwards the water lot west side Calvert street, and erects extensive buildings at both places as well as the house south west corner of Charles and north west, now Saratoga street.

Mr. Melchor Keener, a German arrived from Penn-

sylvania, and two years after erected the house in North Gay street which bears his initials with the date in a niche of the front, for an inn; building a wharf and warehouse on the grounds added to the town by Mr. Howard, below Hanover street, afterwards. In the mean time Mr. Steiger erected the dwelling next to the corner of Baltimore street and Mr. Lytle took the corner house for an Inn, and Mr. Amos Fogg rented the *White Horse* Inn, south east corner of Front and Low streets. John Paca, Thomas C. Deye, John H. Dorsey and Corbin Lee Esqrs. are elected delegates.

From Mr. Edward Fell of William, who held a commission in the provincial army, the mill property was purchased by Mr. William Moore, who came from Ireland and first settled at Brandywine mills, but removed to Baltimore in 1762.

THE next year Mr. Moore sold the upper mill seat to Messrs. Joseph Ellicott and John and Hugh Burgess, from Bucks county Pennsylvania, who built the mill opposite the present jail. Mr. Ellicott sold his interest to Burgess and went away, but returned with his brothers John and Andrew, purchased the lands and erected the mills on Patapsco ten years after.

The Canadian war having terminated in 1763, Messrs. Plowman and Philpot laid out some grounds between the falls and Harford run, into streets running north west to south east and nearly parallel with the former stream, with other streets at right angles with them; and Mr. Fell laid off part of the tracts of land on the east and which his father had purchased of Har-

ris, Carter and others, buying of Sligh himself part of Mountenay's neck and all two years before resurveyed and patented by the name of Fell's prospect; with streets north and south and east and west, except on the extreme point itself, where he was governed by the course of the river; which locations were confirmed, and the same added to the town by act of Assembly ten years after. The duties on negroes and Irish servants not protestants, imported by *foreigners*, were at twenty shillings sterling and twenty shillings currency more on *all accounts*, to both were added in 1763, forty shillings currency. On all kinds of liquors except from England the duty was three pence per gallon; on Pork six pence per hundred weight, or one shilling and six pence per barrel; Pitch one shilling; Tar six pence; on dried Beef or Bacon exported the duty was one shilling per hundred weight; and on pickled Pork and Beef one shilling per barrel of two hundred weight; part of which with one shilling per hogshead on Tobacco exported, was appropriated to the general expenses of the province and part to the free schools; to the proprietary one shilling sterling per hogshead, with half a pound of powder and three pounds of shot, or the value, on every ton of foreign shipping entered; three pence per hhd. to the governor, and the duty of five per cent or *tonnage and poundage* upon all imports, to the crown. The navigation act of Great Britain confined all the trade to British and colonial merchants and ships, and intercourse with her dominions of Europe only was allowed for Tobacco, no other trade but to her dominions and the south of Europe. Restricted thus by

a government in which they had no share, the Americans contemned their revenue laws, and whilst they were enforced by the civil authority only as they still were wealth was increased and few complaints were made even by the merchants, on whom all such exactions fall in the first instance.

Some time before Doctors John and Henry Stevenson arrived from Ireland, the former conducts an extensive trade with that and other countries, and the latter entered into the practice of medicine, and commences the stone house rough cast near the York road

In the same year, 1763, Messrs. John Brown, Benjamin Griffith and Samuel Purviance settled in Baltimore; the former from Jersey, having learned his trade in Wilmington, erected a pottery on the east side of Bridge, now Gay street, and the latter, who came from Don egal by way of Philadelphia, erected a distillery on the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets with a wharf; Mr. Griffith who came from New Castle county, having purchased Fell's lot adjoining the bridge, rebuilt it by contract and thence it was, to distinguish it from the others when afterwards built, called by his name.

A new Tobacco inspection house was erected on Mr. Harrison's grounds, near what is now the south west intersection of Water and South streets, and a Powder magazine on the falls side, under the hill, near the north east corner of Washington Square streets; Messrs. William Lyon, Nicholas R. Gay, John Moale and Archibald Buchanan, a majority of the

town commissioners, took the corner lot on the north of Baltimore street and west of Gay street on lease of Mr. Harrison, at eight*l.* sterling per annum, for a market house, which was built by the subscription of the citizens principally.

The justices of the peace whose jurisdiction out of court, in relation to small debts, had been first limited to the sum of sixteen shillings and eight pence was extended to fifty shillings and some chancery jurisdiction was extended to the county courts.

IN 1764 Mr. William Spear, who came from Lancaster, took the water lot near Gay street and wharfing out about a 1000 feet to a small Island, erected a bakery there. Mr. Robert Long, who, it is said had persuaded Mr. Fell to lay off that part of the town, commenced some improvements at the corner of Ann and Thames streets, moved to the country and left his buildings unfinished; some lots were also conveyed to Mr. John Bond by Mr. Fell, but sold out by him. James Heath Esq. was elected one of the delegates in the place of M. Dorsey.

IN 1765, captain Charles Ridgely and Mr. Griffith purchased water lots of Mr. Fell, west of the public wharf; the latter building a wharf and warehouse, which was the first there; and Mr. Benjamin Nelson, shipwright, who had moved from Charlestown, Cecil county, established a ship yard in Philpot street; three years after Mr. Isaac Griest, also from Cecil, took the water lot east of the public wharf. The ensuing year captain



George Patton, who came from Ireland, erected the wharf on the west end of the point, and three years after, Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth another on the east. The remainder of the water lots being chiefly taken and improved in the mean time, by Messrs. Purviance, Wells, Smith, Mackie and Vanbibber, the point containing all the artisans and articles requisite for building and fitting vessels, was already a rival of the town.

Mr. Hollingsworth, from Elkton, and Mr. Vanbibber from Charlestown, Cecil county, joined by their brothers afterwards moved from the point to the town, and made other considerable improvements.

The first settlers were in fact at great loss to determine in which part to buy, as most likely to improve, and those who had sufficient means or enterprize, generally took lots both in town and point.

Mr. Cornelius Howard, from part of the tract of land called Lunn's lot, then lately re-surveyed by Mr. Howard, added thirty five acres of it, including the streets called Conway and Barre after those successful opponents of the stamp act in the British parliament, and the dwelling house near the south east intersection of Hanover and Pratt streets, and running between the west side of Forest and the east side of Liberty to Saratoga street, which addition was confirmed by law the same year, and Messrs. Keener, Myers, Vanbibber and others took water lots of him.

Messrs. Stevenson, Smith, Lyon, Buchanan, Sterett, Spear, Plowman and others, Presbyterians erected a church on East now Fayette street, where the present church stands, in this year, doctor Patrick Allison be-

ing their minister, having three years before leased a lot on which they erected a small place of worship on the other side of the same street near Gay street, which they now dispose of to captain Ridgely, who owned the house at the south west corner of Gay and Fayette streets.

THE next year, a law was passed to compel Messrs. Harrison, Lawson and Philpot to fill up the marsh between Frederick street and the falls, and nine commissioners, viz. Robert Alexander, John Smith, William Smith, Jonathan Plowman, William Spear, Andrew Steiger, Charles Ridgely, junr. John Merryman and Benjamin Griffith, or five of them were appointed to lay it off as an addition to the town; a law was also passed prescribing a quarantine at the discretion of the governor, on all passenger ships *infected by diseases*, and another relating to the roads of the county.

In this year, 1766, died Mr. Edward Fell, leaving one son, William, an infant.

At the election of 1767, John Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, John Moale and Robert Adair Esqrs. are elected delegates. Hitherto, the north side of the county appeared to have its share of representatives, but none of these Gentlemen resided remote from the town. Mr. Adair who was sheriff resided in the house standing at the south east corner of Baltimore and South streets, which was about that time, struck by lightning and a Mr. Richardson of Annapolis killed. Such had now been the increase of the town, and the inconvenience to which the inhabitants were subjected in attending courts at Joppa, that a law was passed in

1768, authorising Messrs. J. B. Bordley, John Ridgely Jr. John Moale, Robert Adair, Robert Alexander, William Smith and Andrew Buchanan, commissioners, to build a court house and prison, "on the uppermost part of Calvert street next Jones' falls." The former built of brick and two story high, with a handsome cupola, stood where the Baltimore monument now is, until the present court house was erected in 1808; the latter, the prison, of stone, two stories high, also stood on the west end of the same lot, adjacent to St. Pauls lane, now street, until the present county jail was built, in 1800.

The same commissioners were directed to sell the court house and prison at Joppa, the courts being accommodated in the mean time in the Hall erected for public assemblies over the market, and the prisoners lodged in a log building, near Mr. Chamier the sheriff's house on the east side of south Frederick street. The subscription towards building the court house, amounting to near 900*l* currency, chiefly by inhabitants of the town, did not reconcile the people on the north and east sides of the county and the removal of the records by Mr. Alexander Lawson, son of the late Alexander Lawson and now clerk of the county, was attended with some violence and outrage.

A SOCIETY formed by Messrs. David Shields, James Cox, Gerard Hopkins, George Lindenberger, John Deaver and others, aided by a general subscription, procured an engine for the extinguishment of fires in 1769, which was called "The Mechanical Company." This was the first machine of the kind here, though there are

now no less than eight others, much larger, besides six hose companies, all which latterly are aided by the funds of the city to the amount of about four thousand dollars a year. The first engine cost ninety nine pounds or 264 dollars—but the same company have procured a larger and more powerful engine, as all the others are.

Doctor Stevenson converts his new and elegant house, which on that account was called Stevenson's folly, to the very laudable purpose of a small pox infirmary, by appropriating part of it for the reception of young gentlemen whom he inoculates successfully before the practice had become general.

The exports from Virginia and Maryland at this time included 85,000 hogsheads of Tobacco, and from *the middle* colonies 751,240 bushels of wheat, 45,868 tons flour and bread; the amount of all the imports into England from the two first mentioned colonies \$4,401,820, exports \$3,779,061 present currency at four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar; there was therefore an apparent gain to Virginia and Maryland of above \$600,000, but the surplus went then as it does now, to the greater importing and manufacturing inhabitants of the east.

**MESSRS.** McNabb, Walsh, Stenson, Houk, Hillen, Brown, Whelan, with the French emigrants and others; Roman Catholics having sometime before obtained the lot of Mr. Carroll, erected a part of St. Peter's Chapel on Saratoga street in 1770; but they had no settled Priest until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Charles Sewall, ten years after.

By a ludicrous suit against Ganganelli, *Pope of Rome*, for want of other defendant, to recover the advances of Mr. McNabb, become a bankrupt, the church was some time closed at the commencement of the revolution, and the congregation assembled in a private house in south Charles street until possession was recovered. This was sooner than was expected, by the address of captain Galbraith's company of volunteer militia, who were guarding some Scotch malcontents from North Carolina but desirous not to omit worship insisted upon being marched directly to the church, of which some were members, and demanded and obtained the key.

IN 1771, an act of assembly was passed, "to prevent the exportation of flour, staves and shingles not merchantable, and to regulate the weight of hay and measures of grain, salt, flaxseed and firewood."

The commissioners of the town were authorised to appoint the inspectors. Mr. Jonathan Hanson, son of the former gentleman of that name who had erected the third, fourth and fifth mills on the falls, was appointed inspector of flour, which continued to be sold by weight until after the revolution.

The tobacco or warehouse system which was introduced for flour at Charlestown, was wisely abandoned. It is of less importance by whom inspectors are appointed, than that they should, like the administrators of the law and all other *Judges* between man and man, hold their office during good behaviour. Whilst tobacco was a legal tender, than which no system could be better adapted to tempt every planter to become a counterfeit

and produce a bad article, county warehouses and local inspectors were indispensable, but when the tobacco of the state is almost all brought to one place, and no tender one system should be common to both flour and tobacco.

Messrs. Cumberland Dugan and Lemuel Cravath, from Boston, and the latter the first New England gentleman who settled here, traded largely thence; Mr. Dugan, who had gone from Ireland and married at Boston, took the lot on Water street and built the house standing obliquely with the street but parallel with the shore, near Cheapside; about this time also, Mr. William Moore, built the stone house at the south east corner of South and Water streets.

South street, originally an alley of sixteen and a half feet, was widened from Baltimore street to the water, by the new inspection house, at the instance of N. Rogers' guardians. Samuel Owings and George Risteau, Esqrs. were elected delegates in the places of Messrs. Ridgley and Adair. The merchants of Baltimore, like those of other English colonial ports, had found the Mediteranean trade the most profitable, and they had the address to limit the exactions of the English ministers by evading the payment of the customs in some instances.

Among the number of those who arrived and carried on trade from Baltimore about this period, besides others mentioned, were Messrs. Hercules Courtenay James Clarke, Thomas Usher, James M'Henry, David Williamson, David Stewart, Daniel Carroll, David Plunkett, James Cheston, John Ashburner, Matthew Ridley, Wm. Russell, Thomas Russell, Jonathan Hudson, Ro-

Robert Walsh, Mark Pringle, James Somervel, Thomas Place, John Riddle, Charles Garts, Wm. Neil and Johnson Gildert, and from other states or other parts of this, Messrs. John McKim, George Woolsey, James Calkoun, William Aisquith, Joseph Magoffin and Henry Schaeffe; and different trades or manufactures were established by other gentlemen, who lately arrived from other parts of the country or from Europe viz. Messrs. George Lindenberger, Barnett Eichelberger, Francis Sanderson, Richard Lemmon, Jacob Walsh, William Wilson, George Presstman, Richardson Stewart, Robert Steuart, Englehard Yeiser, Christopher Hughes, also Mr. John Cornthwait, who established a tanyard on Wilkes street, the west side of Harford run, and Mr. William Smith, who established the Rope Walk near Bond street, which was the first except that of Mr. Lux's, but several tanyards had been established on the west side of the falls, above and below Gay street, at or before this period.

The members of the bar who resided here, were Robert Alexander, Jeremiah T. Chase, Benjamin Nicholson, Thomas Jones, George Chalmers, Robert Smith of W. Robert Buchanan of W. Francis Curtis and David McMechin Esqrs.

The practising Physicians in and near the town, were Doctors Lyon, Hultz, Stenhouse, Weisenthall, Pue, Stevenson, Boyd, Craddock, Haslet, Gray and Coulter.

IN May 1773, Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, Aquilla Hall and Walter Tolley, Esqrs. were elected

Delegates to the General Assembly, and the subversion of the colonial government taking place before the usual period of issuing writs for an election, which was three years, they were the last delegates under that government. Messrs. Moale and Steiger were authorised, at a session in June, to add eighteen acres of ground lying between Bridge now Gay and Front streets. It was not carried into effect until eight years after, but about eighty acres of Plowman, Philpot and Fell's lands were added to the town on the east.

The markets were regulated by law, and the commissioners authorised to hire stalls, appoint a clerk, &c.

Hitherto the relief afforded the poor was determined by the justices, who levied annually from 400 to 1200 pounds of tobacco for each person, and there were above 200 at this time, who received the value of their levies themselves, or by the hands of some reputable neighbour, as was the practice in all the counties until within a few years. The system was liable to great abuses and had become very burdensome, so that the government loaned 4000 pounds to the county, and Messrs. C. Ridgely, William Lux, John Moale, William Smith, Samuel Purviance, Andrew Buchanan and H. D. Gough, being appointed Trustees of the poor, erect the centre building and east wing of the house on north Howard street. The same law provided for the employment of the poor, as well as a workhouse for vagrants, and the relief being determined by the discretion of the Trustees, no certainty is afforded to tempt idlers; experience soon proved the benefits of the system, and it has undergone no material change in this respect.



The house caught fire accidentally, on the 18th September, 1776, and was mostly consumed, but was, except a cupola, rebuilt and the west wing afterwards added.

At different times Courts of Assize and nisi prius, composed of one or more judges of the provincial court, held circuit courts in the counties, and sometimes prisoners for small debts were relieved by a general insolvent law, but those law matters were oftener determined at the seat of government, and individuals unable to pay their debts obtained special acts for their relief. These circumstances, with the necessity of resorting to Annapolis to get registers for vessels, to enter and clear them, helped to impede the growth of our Town. However at this time the jurisdiction of the county courts was extended to causes real or mixed, to all debts and criminal offences. A tonnage duty of four pence was laid on the entry of ships towards erecting a light house on Cape Henry and fixing buoys in the bay jointly with Virginia. That colony had appropriated 10,000 *l.* for the purpose, and Maryland 3,600*l.* but the difficulties of the times prevented the execution of the law, until about the year 1788.

The taxable inhabitants, that is all male persons and female slaves above sixteen years, being 10,498, the free white population about 20,000, it became exceedingly troublesome to assemble from distances of thirty and forty miles, to which the limits extended northwardly from Baltimore, and it had been necessary in 1769 to authorise the holding of the election for delegates at Bush town after the polls had been closed at Baltimore. The county was therefore divided, and that part lying

north of the little falls of Gunpowder was erected into a new county, by the name of the then proprietary Mr. Harford, and at the same session, the justices or any three of them were directed to hold three courts a year for the trial of criminal offences exclusively. This was required as the result of an increase of population only, and if any should imagine that it was a different kind of servants from those introduced amongst our neighbours, they are invited to remember that the severity of the British penal laws guaranteed us from any worse description of people than are sent forth from penitentiaries daily.

After the new limits were fixed, the county became as it is now, a pentagon or five sided figure, bounded on the south by the Patapsco, on the east by the bay, north east by Harford, north by the Pennsylvania line and on the west by Frederick county. It is about forty miles from east to west, and thirty from north to south; divided into seventeen hundreds and twelve election districts, exclusive of the city, and, with it, is said to contain 622,084 acres of land. No map has yet been made of the county except that contained in the general map of the state, and a topographical map which would delineate the improvements and natural resources for additional ones, on a large scale, would be as useful to those who contemplate future works, as it would be gratifying to such as have been engaged in those already made.

At this time, Gay street bridge was rebuilt of wood, and a new one erected at Baltimore street, first of stone, which gave way when finished and the centres removed,

and then of wood, and on Water street for the first time, another of wood; to the two last of which it was necessary to raise causeways from Frederick street across the marsh.

On the 20th of August, Mr. Wm. Goddard, printer, of Rhode Island, moved from Philadelphia and commenced the publication of the first newspaper, which was issued once a week, under the title of "Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser," from a house in South street, east side, near the corner of Baltimore street; until which time it was usual to take the papers from and send advertisements to either Annapolis or Philadelphia. Soon after, Mr. Joseph Rathel issued proposals for a Circulating Library here, but without success.

The importance of the trade and intercourse had already produced the establishment of a line of packets and stages, by the head of Elk, to and from Philadelphia, and a coffee house or hotel was opened at the Point.

The bills of credit had depreciated in all the colonies, and fell here to 200*l.* for 100*l.* sterling before the year 1750, but had recovered their credit in Maryland, and bills of exchange were quoted at sixty five and two thirds to sixty two and a half; Wheat six shillings per bushel. Flour twenty shillings per cwt. Bar Iron twenty six pound per ton, Pig Iron eight pound per ton, Salt two shillings, Sugar forty five to sixty shillings, Pork eighty five shillings, Tar thirteen shillings, Turpentine twenty two shillings and six pence. Tobacco was generally shipped for account of the Planters, but Eastern shore was not worth more than eleven

and three pence and Elkridge from twenty to thirty shillings, there was none of the kinds now called bright yellow or kite foot, cultivated then.

Although the legal currency and money of account remained as fixed by the coins one hundred years before at six shillings per dollar, the par at this period must be considered by general assent, at seven shillings and sixpence, and so the legislature established the money by the law entitled "an act for the payment of the public creditors," and this rate was confirmed directly after the declaration of Independence.

Messrs. Douglass and Hallam had presented the inhabitants with some theatrical performances, in a warehouse which stood at the north west corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, and now encouraged by the friends of the Drama erect a small Theatre near the intersection of Albemarle and George, now Water street, where they performed until the war; all those amusements being then prohibited, they removed to the English West India Islands. However a company with Mr. Wall performed in York, now Baltimore street in 1781, and Mr. Hallam returned after the war, with Mr. Henry and built another Theatre near Queen, now Pratt street, to accommodate the town and point.

Until this period the hills on which the Cathedral and Hospital are erected, and the grounds west of Greene street where Mr. Lux had established a Rope walk, and the south shore of the river from Lee street, where Mr. Thomas Mogan set up the frame of a ship, to the fort point were covered with forest trees or small plantations. The grounds between the town and point, cal-

led Philpot's hill, remained an open common. The last fair was held on Mr. Howard's grounds between Liberty and Greene streets, where races were also ran before the revolution. Most of the timber fell a prey to the wants of necessitous inhabitants during the cold winters of 1779 and 1783, and improvements did not commence even on Mr. Philpot's grounds for some years after.

Messrs. John and Charles Wesley had visited Georgia as missionaries in 1735, but soon returned to England. In 1740, Mr. John Whitfield arrived there and passed through Baltimore on several visits to the north. But now several followers of Mr. John Wesley having arrived in America and visited Baltimore, amongst others the Rev Messrs. Asbury, Rankin, Webb and King, are joined by Messrs. Jesse Hollingsworth, George Wells, Richard Moale, George Robinson, John Woodward and others, and a society is formed and a church erected in 1773, in Strawberry alley, and the next year part of the same society erect another church in Lovely lane.—Two years after on the twenty first of May, the preachers held their first conference in this town, three former being held in Philadelphia; but the society was yet only an auxiliary to other churches, as the preachers were still considered laymen, the members received the sacraments with the societies to which they had been attached until after the revolution.

Messrs. Griffith, Shields, Lemmon, Presstman, McKim, Cox and others buy the lot and erect a part of the church on Front street for the Baptist society the Rev. John Davis from Hartford officiating oc-

asionally, but they were not regularly constituted until 1785, when the Rev. Lewis Richards was chosen minister.

The German Lutherans, of whom were Messrs. Lindenberger, Wershler, Hartwig, Hoeckle, Rock, Grasmuck, Lively and Barnetz, doctor Wiesenthall and others, with the aid of a Lottery, erected a new church in Fish now Saratoga street, the Rev. Mr. Gerock being their pastor, having been assisted in religious duties by visiting clergy of that society from York or Lancaster until now.

As this town did not appear to be the Capitol of the Province and the population and wealth of the place had not yet attracted the notice of the British government, the teas upon which it was intended to raise a revenue were like the stamps, sent to Annapolis, where they meet that fate which would have attended them here, and Baltimore was, like the rest of the confederacy, saved from these fatal impositions altogether.

At the last session of the provincial Legislature which assembled twenty third March 1774, an act passed providing for the appointment by the commissioners of a guager, prohibiting the sale of liquid merchandise before guaging; and another appropriating the sum of 4000*l.* or 10,666 $\frac{2}{3}$  dollars as a loan to make the three great roads leading to the town, to be expended under the direction of Isaac Griest, Benjamin Griffith and Jesse Hollingsworth, and thirteen gentlemen in the county named in the act, supervisors.

The British government had determined not only to

increase the exactions on the trade of the colonists, but to enforce them by military power, so that their evasion become almost impracticable.—They were no longer mere matters of form, but tangible substances, and most likely to be resisted where the trade was most extensive and the grievance more severely felt, as was the case to the eastward.

In the Maryland Journal of the twenty eighth of May 1774, a notice appeared of which the following is a copy, “On Tuesday last, a few hours after the arrival of an express from Philadelphia relative to the situation of affairs at Boston, a number of merchants and respectable mechanics of this town met at the Court House and appointed a committee to correspond with the neighboring colonies, as the exigency of affairs may make it occasionally necessary.”

The news was the arrival of governor Gage with a bill for blocking the port of Boston, and the retreat of governor Hutchinson from the town to Fort Williams now Fort Independence.

Committees appointed by the several counties met at Annapolis on the twenty second of June, in which Baltimore county and town were represented by captain Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, Walter Tolley Jr. Robert Alexander, William Lux, Samuel Purviance Jr. and George Risteau Esqrs. By them, non-importation resolves were entered into; collections were to be made for the relief of the Bostonians and congressmen were appointed. The congress which met at Philadelphia on the fifth of September, having adopted similar mea-

tures, recommended the appointment of town and county committees throughout the colonies: and on the twelfth of November a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Baltimore county and town, entitled to vote, was held at the court house and the following gentlemen were chosen to compose the committee for Baltimore town, viz. Messrs.

Andrew Buchanan	John Smith
Robert Alexander	Barnet Eichelberger
William Lux	George Woolsey
John Moale	Hercules Courtenay
John Merryman	Isaac Griest
Richard Moale	Mark Alexander
Jeremiah T. Chase	Samuel Purviance Junior
Thomas Harrison	Francis Sanderson
Archibald Buchanan	Dr. John Boyd
William Buchanan	George Lintenberger
William Smith	Philip Rogers
James Calhoun	David McMechen
Benjamin Griffith	Mordecai Gist
Gerard Hopkins	and
William Spear	John Deaver

in all twenty nine, and thirty eight other gentlemen for the county; of whom Messrs.

Thomas C. Deye	Samuel Worthington
captain Charles Ridgely	John Moale
Walter Tolley junior	doctor John Boyd
Benjamin Nicholson	William Buchanan,



or any three of them were a committee to attend the *committee* meetings at Annapolis, and Messrs.

Robert Alexander	John Moale
Samuel Purviance junior	Jeremiah T. Chase
Andrew Buchanan	William Buchanan
doctor John Boyd	William Lux.

or any four of them a committee of correspondence for Baltimore town.

Of the Baltimore committee, Samuel Purviance, Esq. was elected chairman, and possessing much ardour in the cause which his excellent talents enabled him to promote in an eminent manner, so continued until the new government was organised. Mr. Chase was the first secretary, but as other duties were confided to him, was succeeded by Mr. George Lux.

After the separation of Harford county, there remained twenty three justices for the town and county, of whom Andrew Buchanan, Jonathan Plowman, John Moale, William Buchanan, William Spear, John Smith, Isaac Vanbibber, James Calhoun, Hercules Courtenay and William Russell, Esqrs. resided in or near town. Mr. A. Buchanan was presiding justice, Mr. Alexander Lawson, son of Mr. Lawson before mentioned, clerk of the county, and Robert Christie, Esq. sheriff. Thomas Jennings, Esq. of Annapolis, being attorney general, attended the courts as occasion required.

Doctors Hultse, Weisenthal, Craddock and Haslet attended the poor of the county, and Messrs. Oliver Cromwell and Henry Stevenson were the inspectors of

tobacco, receiving each certain salaries out of the levy, annually.

The number of taxable inhabitants in the county, including the town, was 7410, and the levy 172 pounds of tobacco each, *per poll*, together, 1,274,520 pounds. Although the rate was in tobacco, the taxables had the option of paying in current money at twelve shillings and six pence per 100 pounds, and the price of the article being then from fifteen to twenty five shillings in Baltimore they generally did so of course. Besides 111,150 pounds towards the poor house, the alms of this county included in the above, amounted to 124,700 pounds, relieving above 200 persons. It is true, that a great part of the levy was not for current charges; in particular, the quantities:

For grounds and a new tobacco house, erecting at the Point,	183,556 lbs.
To repay the bills loaned for poorhouse, roads, &c.	177,840
Indemnity to Harford county, for public buildings in town which they had contributed to build,	77,333
Due former Sheriff,	64,724
Bridge on Gunpowder,	20,000
Town market house,	3,000
	<hr/>
	- 526,453 lbs.

Being above two fifths of the whole levy of the year, as above. Although this levy was rendered still more burdensome by the parish rate of ten pounds of tobacco per poll on two thousand eight hundred and thirty one

taxables then rated, the venerable rector, Mr. Chase, undertook the education of several children. A number of others learned the languages &c. from the late Dr. Archer, of Harford, and Mr. James Alcock.

On the 8th December, the deputies appointed by the several counties met at Annapolis, and resolved, "that they would maintain the association just entered into by congress," purporting a settled and united resistance of the late acts of the British Parliament, recommending the enrolment of the militia and a voluntary contribution of 10,000 pounds, of which 933 pounds by Baltimore county, for the purchase of arms and ammunition. Messrs. Richard Moale, William Spear, Isaac Vanbibber and Isaac Griest were appointed a committee of this town to observe and report the arrival of vessels.

In the course of this year, the office of deputy postmaster general was taken from Dr. Franklin by the Ministry, and the communications by mail exposed to the control of English agents. Mr. Goddard, editor of the Maryland Journal in this town, devised and succeeded in establishing an independent line from Massachusetts, first to Virginia, and afterwards to Georgia, and he was appointed surveyor of the post roads by congress, but they having restored his office to Dr. Franklin the ensuing year, Mr. Goddard was disappointed, and retiring himself, made his sister ostensible editor of the newspaper. The sister, Miss Mary K. Goddard, who was aided in the editorial department of the paper by several gentlemen of talents and public spirit, kept the post office also, for many years after the return of her brother, and until the establishment of the federal government in

1789, having by her attention and integrity obtained the entire confidence and esteem of the public.

IN the course of the next year 1775, Mr. John Dunlap of Philadelphia established a weekly paper by the title of "Dunlap's Maryland Gazette," under the direction of Mr. James Hayes who became editor in 1778 but discontinued it, to be revived by his son, as Mr. Goddard's paper was by himself.

Early in this year a few gentlemen undertook a census of the town and it was found that there were five hundred and sixty four houses and five thousand nine hundred and thirty four persons of all descriptions.—The Baltimore committee of observation, imitating the committees in other places, determined not only to prohibit the use of Tea, but the landing of English Salt, although the price was near a dollar and two thirds a bushel, and so much wanted, unless a duty of two pence per bushel was paid for the use of the Bostonians.

The committee had accepted the explanations given by several persons charged with inimical acts, but the people accused Mr. James Dalglish, a foreign merchant, who had declared his aversion to the cause and therefore as soon as he had been published as an enemy he fled for safety. The laws against Roman Catholic *teachers* still existing, some persons actuated by worse motives, broke up Mr. John Heffernan's school and he also left the place. Other individuals were also exposed to personal violence as it was alledged, from the mistaken zeal of the committee itself or ignorance of the principles by which they should be governed, they

published a declaration on the nineteenth of April "that they had in no instance exceeded the line pointed out by congress and the provincial assembly, and abhorring every idea of proscription, the committee call upon persons who have circulated such reports to disclose the author," they also declare that their meetings had been held in public "and their records free and open for inspection." An instance of moderation occurred in the case of Mr. James Christie: A letter of his to a relation in the British service, which was intercepted, caused him to be arrested and protected, while the convention, upon his appeal, fined him 500*l.* sterling and ordered him to leave the province.

Pursuant to a recommendation of congress, the committee prohibited the fair then approaching by desiring the inhabitants to abstain from such assemblages, as well as horse racing, cock fighting, &c.

Several members of the German or Dutch Presbyterian society attached to the Rev. William Otterbein form a separate religious society which they distinguish by the name of the "German Evangelical Reformed," and they purchased a lot where their present church is on Conway street and worship in a small house there.

Before the 19th of April when the battle of Lexington took place, the town had formed several companies of each description of arms and every exertion was made to procure ammunition. Amongst others general Buchanan the lieutenant of the county, distinguished himself by his zeal and took command of a company of gentlemen of riper years, and a company of their sons and others, mostly unmarried, who armed and equipped

themselves in an elegant scarlet uniform, put themselves under the command of captain, afterwards general Gist, lieutenant Thomas Ewing and other officers, who with some of the privates became distinguished in different commands in the regular service afterwards, being trained by Mr. Richard Carey adjutant, who had arrived from New England and had been a member of the ancient artillery company of Boston, then lately commanded by John Hancock Esq. first president of congress.

The provincial convention having entered into articles of association in August, declaring in the name of the inhabitants that "they would to the utmost in their power, prosecute and support the then opposition carrying on, as well by arms, as by the continental association." Provided for regular elections of their successors, and of committee men, by "the freeholders of each county and other free men having a visible estate of forty pounds sterling, or qualified by law to vote for burgesses." Baltimore county and town were allowed to send five delegates and to have thirty seven committee men, whose powers extended to the general police and local government of the county; the county was also directed to furnish five of forty companies *minute men*. Several gentlemen volunteered and joined the army before Boston, amongst others Messrs. Richard Carey, David Hopkins and James McHenry, the latter having made some progress in medicine became surgeon.

At or before this time there arrived and settled in the town, Messrs. Hugh Young, Alexander Donaldson, Christopher Johnston, James Sterling, John Weather-

burn, George Salmon, John McFadon and others who were foreigners, and Messrs. William Young, Hezekiah Waters, Benjamin May, Peter Hoffman, George Warner, Anthony Houck and others from this or neighbouring provinces.

Messrs. Robert Alexander, Benjamin Nicholson, John Moale, Walter Tolley Jr. and Jeremiah T. Chase, were elected delegates. The committee of observation was composed of Messrs. Moale, Chase, Calhoun, Nicholson, A. Buchanan, Craddock, Sollers, Gittings, Alexander, Purviance, Wilkinson, Ridgely, of William, Tolley, Darby Lux, John Cockey, William Smith, William Buchanan, William Lux, Dr. Boyd, John Smith, Zacariah Maccubbin, captain Charles Ridgely, Harrison, Griffith, Randall, Thomas Gist, Cromwell, Griest, Deye, Mordecai Gist, Stevenson, Towson William Aisquith, John E. Howard, Risteau and Britton; Mr. Purviance, Chairman, Mr. William Lux, Vice Chairman, Mr. George Lux, Clerk, and Mr. McMechen, assistant Clerk. Messrs. Purviance, William Lux, Chase, Alexander and doctor Boyd, were appointed a committee of correspondence. Messrs. Purviance, John Smith, William Buchanan, Griffith, Griest, Thomas Gist Jr. and Darby Lux, were a committee to superintend the trade and import arms. There was another committee, consisting of Messrs. Moale, Harrison, Calhoun Sollers, Aisquith, Ridgely of William, and John E. Howard, selected to license suits at law, as recommended by the Convention, to prevent the abuse of them which the disaffected might make; for some debtors had been rescued from the sheriff already; but

the courts being still open, they were restored to custody by captain Buchanan and captain Gist's companies, which received a vote of thanks from the Convention.

Many vessels returning home, learned the commencement of hostilities by being searched and stripped of their arms and ammunition, but they soon retaliated, and powder and ball were distributed to the militia. It was soon discovered that it would be highly essential to the safety of the town, to erect a fort on Whetstone Point; a water battery, planned by Mr. James Alcock, was commenced under the superintendance of Messrs. Griest, Griffith and Lindenberger, captain N. Smith commanding the artillery there.

Three massive chains of wrought iron, passing through floating blocks were stretched across the river, leaving a small passage only, on the side next the fort, and the channel was protected by sunken vessels also.

In a regiment of regular troops, commanded by Col. Smallwood, Messrs. Mordecai Gist, Samuel Smith, David Plunkett, Brian Philpot, and William Ridgely held commissions and raised men in Baltimore.

A Bermudian sloop was purchased, armed with ten guns, called the *Hornet* and put under the command of capt. Wm. Stone; she joined the expedition under commodore Hopkins from the *Delaware*, and on the arrival of which at New Providence that place was surrendered, and the stores and ammunition brought away; but the *Hornet* was driven ashore and lost attempting to enter the *Delaware*. Congress had recommended a general fast for the 20th July, and it was kept here by the meetings of religious societies for worship.



ON the 8th March, 1776, the Otter ship of war and tenders, made their appearance a few miles below the town. To a population unaccustomed to war, the alarm was great of course, but the women and children flying, were met by volunteers entering to their relief; and captain James Nicholson, of the state ship Defence, which had been a merchantman recently bought of Mr. John Smith, manned partly by captain, now general Smith's company, as marines, and volunteers from the town, who succeeded, not only in driving away the enemy's flotilla, but recapturing some merchant vessels of which they had got possession.

The 5th June, captain Nicholson obtained his commission from congress, being the first officer in rank in the United States naval service, and soon after took command of the Virginia frigate.

Captain William Hallock was also commissioned by congress 10th October, and commanded the Lexington, of 16 guns; in the mean time Mr. Joshua Barney, who had been with the expedition at New Providence, received a commission, and in the Andrew Doria and other vessels, evidenced the utmost courage and address.

Governor Eden adjourned the assembly from time to time, and by his conduct generally appeared averse to the ministerial measures; but, upon the interception of despatches from the government to him delivered to general Charles Lee, at Charleston, the general wrote to the Baltimore committee to have him arrested: The Chairman, Mr. Purviance, applied to major Gist, commanding the regulars in the town, who sent captain Smith with his company to prevent the escape of the

governor, and deliver a letter to Mr. Johnson, president of the council of safety. The council being called together, captain Smith was told *that his services were no longer necessary.*

Soon after, the Convention, in support of the authority of the executive, summoned the chairman and military officers to their bar, and some moderate censure was passed on the principals; but, satisfied themselves at the time, that the duty of Mr. Eden as governor was incompatible with the interest of the public, they requested him to leave the country, which he did June 24, by a vessel sent for him by Lord Dunmore, who had commenced hostilities and been plundering the Virginians a long time.

Dunmore coming into the Patowmack, obliged the convention to order a draft of three thousand four hundred militia for a flying camp. Sensible of the general danger, the members became willing to enlist the feelings and interests of a community so important as that of Baltimore. They now invited the inhabitants to participate directly in the government of the state, by authorising them to choose two delegates for the town exclusive of the four for the county.

Notice of an election of a convention to form a constitution of the state, was published the 3d July, to be held the 5th August, for *the freemen "except such as has been published as enemies to this country,"* to attend and give in their votes. There appears to have been 472 votes taken, and Messrs. John Smith and Jeremiah T. Chase, were duly elected for the town; and Messrs. Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, John Stevenson and Peter Sheppard for the county, 853 votes being taken at their

polls. By a census taken of the Point, the population there consisted of 821 persons of 146 whom were masters of families or house keepers.

In the mean time, that is, on the 22d July, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at the court house, at the head of the independent companies and the several companies of the militia, with the discharge of cannon, and, says the editor of the Journal, "with universal acclamations for the prosperity of the United States." In the evening the town was illuminated and an effigy of the late king which had been paraded through the streets, was publicly burned.

Mr. Christie who, as sheriff, had the preceding month published a writ of the governor for a new election, which the convention had suspended, was notwithstanding invited by the committee to read the act of congress, but refusing from a sense of official duty, that respect for his person and character which had produced the invitation was as prompt to excuse him. These feelings were not universal as it appears, and the committee issued the following resolve dated thirtieth July.

"This committee do declare their utter disapprobation of all threats or violence being offered to any persons whatever, as contrary to the resolves of congress and the sense of the convention of this province:—That they conceive themselves bound to protect (as far as in their power) the civil officers in the discharge of their duty. That they do expect of, and call upon every good citizen and friend of his country, to assist them in their endeavours to preserve the peace and good order of society; and to prevent all riots and tumults and

personal abuse and violence to individuals. That the good people of Baltimore, having hitherto been so respectfully attentive to the resolves of this committee, on all occasions, they flatter themselves that due regard will be paid to this recommendation.”

Never was a people more united in opinion on any subject, than were the Americans, both natives and emigrants in condemning and opposing the acts of the parliament of England taxing the colonists. Some however saw in these acts only the selfish design of one class of subjects to relieve themselves by throwing their burthen upon others, and believing the king and the English people generally, exempt from such motives, thought the evils temporary; so that when the more enterprising politicians, they who looked to the future increase of population and wealth which was to take place here, and foresaw that the separation must sometime happen, let the administration of the British government fall into the purest hands; joined to the Catholics and dissenters, who had besides the common grievances, others of a religious and more delicate kind, and not likely to be removed at any time;—when these descriptions of people united, had declared that the country should be free of all colonial dependence. many individuals of great private virtue and highly esteemed by the people, withdrew from the country. Of these may be mentioned Robert Alexander Esq. who had been a delegate to the convention and to congress; Daniel Chamier Esq. late sheriff of the county; doctors Henry Stevenson and Patrick Kennedy; Mr. James Somervel, Merchant, &c. These and others in reti-

ring determined generally, that if they could not join their oppressed fellow subjects, they would not oppose them. Some ended their days in peace and obscurity abroad; others improved the opportunities which they afterwards had to render important services to the soldiers of liberty who fell into the hands of their enemies, and returned afterwards to remain here.

The Maryland regiment under major Gist, the colonel and lieutenant colonel being on courts martial or otherwise absent on duty, was engaged with the British at their landing on Long Island on the twenty seventh of August, and lost in killed, wounded and taken about two hundred and fifty men. In the *flying camp* there entered the army from this town and county, Messrs. Howard, Hamilton, W. Sterett, James Winchester, G. Winchester, Ewing, Moore, Croxall, Norwood, Oldham, Colegate, Cromwell, Wilmott, Toole, Riley and McCabe, who recruited men in the town and its vicinity. The American army obliged to abandon New York, were joined by the flying camp, including the Maryland quota, and several companies raised for the defence of the state, called independent companies. These companies with the first regiment under colonel Smallwood himself at White Plains, occupying a post on the right, were attacked on the twenty eighth of October, and lost above one hundred men, but the regiment covered the retreat of the army to Trenton.

The organization of the troops was so defective in many respects and the terms of enlistment having nearly ran out, they were disbanded; the officers of the regiment and flying camp generally with those of the inde-

pendent companies entered into the brigade to which colonel Smallwood was promoted the year after. The brigade was formed of seven regiments. To it was attached some German and rifle companies; in the former of which Messrs. Peter Mackenheimer, George P. Keeports, John Lohra, Christian Myers, Samuel Gerock, John Lindenberger, John Mackenheimer, John Ritter and George Cole held commissions; Messrs. Nathaniel Smith, John Fulford and Alexander Furnival commanded artillery companies, and Messrs. N. R. Moore, D. Plunket, R. Smith of W. and D. Hopkins took commissions in the cavalry.

The convention met on the fourteenth of August to form a constitution, allowed to the town its representation of two members, as it still enjoys. Mr. Chase endeavoured to procure a provision for an increase, which he so confidently looked for that he agreed that the town should lose the two they allowed it upon becoming less populous by one half than any county, if the convention would allow four members when the town should have become as populous as any county; but it being moved to divide the proposition, the question was taken on the first clause and carried without a division, and though the last clause was so amended, that to have the increased delegation the population of the town should be equal to that of the largest county, it was negatived by a vote of thirty seven to fourteen. It is probable that Mr. Chase was so disappointed, that he retired, or that advantage was taken of accidental absence on the question, and as Mr. Sheppard was sick and absent with leave the yeas included only four mem-

bers of the town and county. Thus we find some of that jealousy of the town which was manifested by the provincial legislature thirty years before, operating with a patriotic convention, as it still does with a republican assembly, to exclude the people of Baltimore from means which other Americans possess to secure their rights and promote their happiness.

However, the convention finding that the private armed vessels of the port, and amongst others the *Enterprise*, captain Campbell; *Sturdy Beggar*, McKeel; *Harlequin*, Handy; *Fox*, George Buchanan, &c. would soon bring in enemy's property for adjudication, established a court of Admiralty, appointing Benj. Nicholson Esq. judge, David Stewart Esq. marshal, and Wm. Gibson Esq. register, and before their adjournment suspended the levies to reimburse the loans made for the Alms house and roads, ordering the sums collected to be credited the citizens of the town and county in their common county charges. The balance of these loans was exhibited by a committee of the assembly, at \$18,478 in 1817, notwithstanding the suspension, which otherwise, might have been paid in depreciated paper, and if any levies remained in the sheriff's hands, his property fell to the state under the confiscation act afterwards passed and out of the reach of the county authorities.

Congress assembled in Baltimore on the twenty sixth of December and occupied Mr. Jacob Fite's house at the south east corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, being then the farthest west and one of the largest built in the town and was a long time called Congress Hall.

Philadelphia, from whence congress adjourned, was then rescued by the capture of the Hessians at Trenton on the same day, and the attack of the British at Princeton eight days after, so happily planned by general Washington and so boldly executed by the troops, including part of the Maryland line under his command.

THE establishment of the new government was attended by no internal difficulties of importance. Charles Carroll, Esq. Barrister, of Mount Clare, one of the late convention and council of safety, was elected a member of the first senate of the state, and the town and county respectively returned the delegates who had represented them in the convention. Mr. Carroll, barrister, was also appointed chief justice of the general court but did not accept.

Most of the gentlemen who were in the commission of the county and town were reappointed county justices by the new government. Andrew Buchanan Esq. being the presiding justice was also lieutenant of the county, and in that capacity commanding the militia.

Seven of the justices were constituted an Orphans court and Thomas Jones Esq. register of Wills.— Thomas Jennings Esq. was appointed Attorney General, but declining, was succeeded by James Tilghman and B. Galloway Esq. successively and in 1778 Luther Martin Esq. being appointed, settled in Baltimore. In the mean time W. Gibson Esq. is appointed clerk of the county court. Mr. Lawson former county clerk, retiring to the Eastern Shore, returned after the revolution and resided here until his death. Mr. Robert



Christie, appointed sheriff in 1774, was superseded, of course, and at the election held agreeably to the constitution, Henry Stevenson Esq. was returned and duly commissioned for that office under the new government. In the mean time Mr. Christie was compelled to leave the town, but, declaring that the public was indebted to him, appointed Mr. Moses Galloway to settle his affairs, and went to England.

The jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in matters of debt out of court was extended from fifty shillings to five pounds or thirteen dollars thirty three and one third cents; a new list of Tobacco fees was enacted, and the money fixed at seven shillings and six pence per dollar, as it was in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Jersey and current here sometime. The vendue or auction business was carried on by Mr. James Long and Mr. Thomas Brereton acted as a broker, neither of whom were subject to license as yet.

The collection of duties which had been prevented by the times was formally suspended in 1777 except the duty on imported slaves. Levies were made as usual but most of the public expenses being for military purposes, were defrayed by paper money of the state or confederacy, and in a year or two the money depreciated, so that the sums levied bore no proportion to the prices of goods and necessary expenditures.

The committee of observation being superseded by the officers of the new government, and fears being entertained by some, that the ordinary course of law would be inefficient to secure the triumph of liberty, there was a private society called the Whig Club, or-

ganized this year, *to detect violaters of the law*, as they declared, which vexed the citizens unnecessarily perhaps.

The pacific doctrine of the Methodists like that of the Quakers, caused the English preachers amongst them, to be suspected of dangerous political views, and Mr. Asbury himself was taken near town and fined, and afterwards going over the bay, quit preaching and lived in retirement in Delaware some time. The conscientious scruples of the ministers of the late establishment, relative to the form of prayer for the new instead of the old government, of the Quakers, Methodists, preachers and others, subject them to pay the treble tax imposed on non-jurors, or leave the country, as most of the rectors and ministers of the establishment did.

Mr. Goddard the printer, became obnoxious for the freedom of his remarks, and was constantly alarmed, and the interference of the club in his case, was formally censured by the legislature during the first session, and Governor Johnson issued a proclamation for his protection.

By the act of April session 1777, the number of troops of all arms, to be furnished by the state consisted of 2902 men to be taken from each county in proportion to its number of militia. Frederick county was to furnish 309, being the most populous, and Calvert the least 74, Baltimore county including the town, was to furnish 281, which was between a tenth and eleventh part of the whole number from the then eighteen counties of the state. It seems that the proportion of men and money which the state was required to furnish for the general defence, was about the same, that is to say, one tenth or nearly of the whole.

A great part of the Maryland line, under general Sullivan, was in the attack on Staten Island, 22d August, '77, and in some lesser engagements in the Jerseys soon after.

On the 21st August, Lord Howe's fleet anchored near the mouth of Patapsco river, but proceeded to Turkey Point, on Elk river; near which the British army under Sir William Howe was landed. The governor issued a proclamation the next day, ordering two full companies of each batallion of militia to march immediately to the head of the bay where the continental army would meet the enemy.

The independent company now under captain John Sterett, trained as infantry, mounted their own horses, proceeded to watch the enemy on the bay side, and arriving before them at the head of it, joined the main army including the Maryland line near Newport, but were then ordered back by the commander in chief to assist in protecting their homes.

On the 11th September was fought the battle of Brandywine, at which the Maryland line was present and shared the disasters of the day.

General Smallwood, with Maryland militia, including captains Sterett, Cox and Bailey's companies from Baltimore, joined General Wayne the 21st September, immediately after Grey's sanguinary night attack on the Americans at the Paoli.

Those companies in which many citizens who left numerous families, dispersed about the country or exposed to the depredations of the maritime forces of the enemy in the bay, went in the ranks volunteers, shared in the

route of Wayne and in the more equal conflict at Germantown 4th of October, at which place the patriotic Cox with several of his townsmen, laid down their lives in their country's cause.

At the same time colonel Smith commanding a small detachment of continental troops at fort Mifflin with the aid of commodore Hazlewood's flotilla, in which lieutenant Barney then served, was successfully opposing the passage of Howe's fleet, which had returned from the Chesapeake into Delaware, for which congress voted the colonel a sword; however, the fort was not long tenable and it was abandoned, some days after he had been wounded and retired across the river.

The gloom occasioned by the passage of the fleet to Philadelphia was soon reversed, and confidence generally and forever restored, by the news which arrived here on the 21st October, of the success of General Gates at Saratoga and the surrender of General Burgoyne and his whole army four days before.

It was now found that topsail schooners, sailing best upon a wind and adapted to the use of sweeps in chasing, were most likely to escape the heavy ships of the enemy.

Amongst the first of the kind fitted out here was the Antelope, built at N. Point creek by Mr. J. Pearce for Messrs. John Sterett and others; and armed with fourteen guns, under the command of captain Jeremiah Yellott, who was himself an Englishman lately settled in Baltimore, which made a great many narrow escapes and some captures, but always fortunate voyages. The Felicity, commanded by captain Frederick Folger, who

had been first officer of the Antelope was scarcely less successful. However, the ship Buckskin, captain Johns, who had the commission of a lieutenant in the navy from congress afterwards; the Nonsuch, captain C. Wells and some other vessels, safely went to and returned from France.

A part of a committee of congress then at Little York, constituting a navy board, of which William Smith, Esq. was a member, assembled here. The Virginia frigate of 28 guns, was built at the point, west side of the public wharf, by Mr. Wells, and put under the command of captain Nicholson, but being chased by the enemy 31st December, 1777, was run on the middle ground and aken. Capt. Nicholson escaped in the ship's barge, but lieutenant Barney with his brother William, who was an officer of the marines, and the rest of the crew fell into the hands of the enemy.

William Buchanan, Esq. was appointed by congress, commissary general of purchases for the continental army, James Calhoun Esq. his deputy made purchases of supplies here and N. Rogers Esq. became an aid of General Ducoudrais and afterward of General De Kalb.

In this year died at an advanced age, at his seat in the county, Cornelius Howard Esq. who laid out that part of the town, called Howard's Hill, -leaving three sons, the eldest of whom was colonel John E. Howard, and two daughters.

EARLY in 1778, count Pulaski's legion of cavalry and infantry, raised partly in this state, was organized here.

The corps suffered severely in Jersey in the same year, and the next lost their gallant commander in Georgia.

On the twenty eighth June the British were unsuccessfully attacked but finally retired from the fields of Monmouth in Jersey, where the Maryland line shared the danger and the glory of the day.

In the militia of the town Messrs. John McClellan, Benjamin Griffith, George Lindenberger, James Calhoun, Daniel Bowley, Mark Alexander, Stephen Stewart, James Young, Isaac Griest, Britm. Dickinson, Henry Schaeffe, and George Wells held commissions, most of whom had been at camp with captains Moore, Sterett, Cox, or Bailey. They were often on duty, as may be supposed, and on one or two occasions, they assembled courts martial in Baltimore for the trial of offences against military law, but none capital occurred.

On the organization of the court of appeals Thomas Jones Esq. was appointed one of the judges, and William Buchanan Esq. youngest son of doctor George Buchanan, deceased, succeeds to the office of Register of Wills the next year in the place of Mr. Jones.

British goods having become scarce, several manufactures, which had been prohibited in the colonies, were now established in or near this town: Among others a bleach yard by Mr. Riddle; a linen factory by Mr. McFadon; a paper mill by Mr. Goddard; a slitting mill by Mr. Wheteroft; a card factory by Mr. McCabe; a woollen and linen factory by Mr. Charles Carroll; a Nail factory each by Mr. Geo. Matthews and Mr. Richardson Stewart; Mr. Charles

Williams carried on the Dyeing business, and Mr. William Stenson, who had sometime kept a coffee house near the corner of Holliday and East, now Fayette streets, opened another on a modern and extensive scale, at the south west corner of South and Baltimore streets.

In the course of this year too, a treaty of alliance was made with France, and, soon after the British left Philadelphia a large fleet under count D'Estaing made its appearance off Chincoteague on this coast.

The British appear to have abandoned much of their hopes of reducing the States by force and offered terms which would have been accepted three years before. On the other hand the Americans, who had suffered severely for want of camp equipage and materials of war as well as in battle, considered themselves relieved from great exertions, by the arrival of the French and the certainty of effectual aid of their forces, and a period of langour succeeded which was not favorable to general improvement, while the depreciation of the current money and the absence of Messrs. Howard, Rogers and other gentlemen of landed property, who had gone from our town to join the army, contributed, no doubt, to retard its progress here. It was, however, in the middle of the war arrived and settled here, Messrs. Richard Curson, William Patterson, Robert Gilmore, Charles Torrence, Andrew Boyd, Aaron Levering, Henry Payson, Joseph Williams, Peter Frick, George Reinecker, Michael Diffenderffer, Christopher Raborg, John Leypold, Abraham Sitler, George Heide, John Shultze, Baltzer

Schaeffer and others, who, by their wealth, credit and enterprize contributed to revive the business of the place.

ON the 4th February, 1779, Mr. Sterett's extensive brewery, with the warehouse on the south west corner of Frederick and Second streets, then occupied by Mr. Hugh Young, were set on fire designedly as was supposed, and both entirely consumed.

The Episcopal congregation had increased so much as early as 1762, as to require a chapel of ease and one was erected at a place called TL, near the head of Middle River; about the same time that additional lots were purchased in town for the use of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Chase, who was above thirty years rector of St. Paul's parish, and the last appointed by the Proprietary, died the 4th of April 1779, aged 79 years, and the Rev. Mr. William West was chosen to succeed him by the vestry, when a new church was erected in front of the old one, and a law procured to open the street in front of it, called New Church, now Lexington street, on the south side of which the vestry leased out lots. Early in 1779, the Maryland line was formed into two brigades, the second of which was put under command of colonel Gist, promoted brigadier general, and doctor McHenry became a secretary to the commander in chief.

Benjamin Nicholson, Esq. colonel of the town militia, resigned the command to colonel Smith. This being the only corps kept up after the peace, sustained that military spirit which was infused into the 5th and



other regiments and which the militia of Baltimore have so lately displayed.

On the 9th July some of the people, offended at Mr. Goddard for the part he took in favor of general Charles Lee after the decision of the court martial which suspended that officer, Mr. Goddard was persuaded to sign a public recantation, which he afterwards disclaimed but saved himself by it from personal abuse; from which, however, one or two persons who defended him did not escape, as they were put into the cart intended for him and carried about the streets.

A society was formed by the principal merchants, and contributions made by them in October to the amount of 93,000 pounds to be employed in reducing the price of salt by retail, which article they bought and sold at about forty five pounds, or 120 dollars per bushel, paper money, reserving only the expenses.

The enemy sent a small force into the bay under general Matthews, and the town assembled its forces again, under general Buchanan, who was also about this time chosen to fill a vacancy in the senate, but did not accept. Matthews landed at Portsmouth but came not much further then.

David McMechen and Mark Alexander, Esqrs. succeeded Messrs Smith and Chase as delegates and Joseph Baxter Esq. is elected sheriff in place of Mr. Stevenson whose time had expired.

Died here, while on a visit to his relatives, on the 5th September, Edward Biddle, Esq. one of the representatives in congress from Pennsylvania.

AS LONG as the navigation was obstructed by ice, which was until the 9th of March, the winter of 1779 to 80 being more severe than any noticed at this place before, the suffering poor were relieved at their own houses by distributions of meal and fuel; a considerable amount, say 9000*l.* being subscribed by the more fortunate inhabitants.

Hitherto the merchants of Baltimore had been obliged to get registers, and enter and clear vessels at Annapolis, but the custom house is now opened, and Thomas Sollers, Esq. naval officer, was authorised to grant registers for vessels here.

The two years for which the old customs were suspended, having elapsed, duties were laid on enumerated articles again, in *real* money, viz. spirits two pence per gallon, Madeira wine four pence, other wines two pence, coffee and cocoa one shilling per one hundred weight, loaf sugar one shilling and six pence, domestic liquor one shilling, negroes from other provinces thirteen pounds, abroad five hundred pounds, a prohibition; and on exports, tobacco five shillings per hhd, pig iron three shillings and nine pence, and bar fifteen shillings per ton.

There appears to have entered in one week in May, one brig from France, one ship, three brigs and five schooners from the West Indies.

The legislature also made provision for the defence of the bay by equipping one large galley, one sloop or schooner and four large barges, and for recruiting the army, besides calling out 1200 militia volunteers, which forces were encreased the following years by four gallees and eight barges. The men were to be paid at the

rate of half a dollar per day, in real money, by the state which received itself, the public dues in cattle, grain, &c. which were often taken by appraisement at this period. The state provided for its own troops in the continental army as well as it could, first by new bills of credit, to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000, besides the state's quota of continental at least 20,000,000 more, which were redeemed by new bills called *black* money, at forty for one.

Internal improvements received some aid by the sales of many valuable lots in town and estates in the neighborhood confiscated, which were in the first instance to be paid for, one fifth in specie and four fifths in the black money. Even these bills depreciated to six or seven for one, but delays attended the payments, and the *red* money created the next year, for the redemption of the *black*, fell at first to two or three for one, but soon recovered, and sustained its credit, because there was actually a greater amount of property sold, than the sum in circulation.

Matthew Ridley, Esq. of the house of Ridley and Pringle, was authorised to borrow and negotiated a loan in Holland for the use of the state.

In consequence of the purchase of Fotterral's estate near town, a contest arose for the mill property, which had been sold by his administrators forty years before, and it was decided after ten years litigation, that the fee simple property so disposed of, including the old mill on Bath street, should go to the purchasers under the confiscation act.

Of the number of fifty six debtors to British mer-

chants or manufacturers, who paid the amount of their debts into the treasury of the state in depreciated money, there were but four or five residents of Baltimore town and county, and these were actuated by feelings which their patriotism inspired more than a desire to avoid a payment, for the merchants here generally, condemned the measure and memorialised the legislature against its adoption. Those few who had not paid before prohibited in 1776, paid eventually, the full amount without the intervention of the courts of justice to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of peace, on the subject.

Such were the difficulties attending the transition of one currency to another, that seizures of provisions, for the troops were authorised, which, in ordinary times would have been intolerable, and the rate of the levy which, in the early part of the year, had been fixed at one fourth of the whole valuation of taxable property, was reduced to one and an half per cent, with the option of paying in Wheat at seven shillings and sixpence, Tobacco at twenty shillings, &c. and a scale of depreciation for the settlement of public and private contracts was established on equitable principles.

General Lincoln had been obliged to surrender Charleston 12th. May, 1780, and the three southern states seemed to have been entirely lost to the union, when general Gates took command of the southern army, including all the troops from Delaware and Maryland south, and notwithstanding the determined valour of these troops, the disasters at Camden and other places, where the Maryland line suffered severely,

made it necessary to recall major general Gates and place that department under the command of major general Nathaniel Greene. The new commander in chief of the southern army passed through to ~~the~~ with M. general baron Steuben 6th of November. On the 27th. Mrs. Washington passes to the north and the ladies of Baltimore raise contributions for the soldiers, going to camp. By an accident which happened in trying cannon at Northampton furnace, several persons were wounded and captain Fulford of the artillery, was unfortunately killed.

The mercury ranged within doors and in the day time, from ninety to ninety seven degrees of Farenheit from the fifth to the tenth July, the first day ninety three and the last ninety seven.

EARLY in 1781, we learned the joyful news of the success at the Cowpens, rendered still more acceptable to the people of Baltimore, by the conspicuous part colonel Howard had in the victory, and for which he was voted by congress the compliment of a silver medal. In March an association was entered into here to circulate the new paper at par value, and in August, a committee of the associators exercised the authority they had assumed, by *holding up to public view*, through the Gazettes, one of their number who had attempted to take for his goods four times the price at which the same would be sold in specie. Arnold and Phillips landed in Virginia, and the enemy ships traversed the Bay to its head, burning and plundering on both sides, and on the twenty sixth April, six ships

then at North Point, the citizens assembled and appointed Messrs. James McHenry, Nathaniel Smith, Nicholas Rogers, W. Smith, I. Greist, T. Henderson, and Thomas Johnson a committee to prepare for defence. On the 14th of June the volunteer troop of cavalry of town gentlemen, of which captain N. R. Moore was commander, set off to join the army under the Marquis De Lafayette in Virginia, and having performed the tour of duty required, returned to town the fourth of August.

It was in this year Fell's Prospect was first laid off by the commissioners, and added to the town, on the east, and the eighteen acres of Messrs. Moale and Steiger lying between Bridge, now Gay, and French streets, for which authority had been given eight years before. The weight of Flour per barrel was now fixed at the present standard of one hundred and ninety six pounds nett, with some other regulations respecting that staple.

Messrs. John Cornthwait, Gerard Hopkins, George Mathews, John and David Brown, and others of the society of Friends, who until now had held their meetings at the house on the Harford road, buy a spacious lot and build a meeting house between Baltimore and Pitt streets, where they inter their deceased members.

On the eighth of September 1781, was fought at Eutaw, the last severe battle of the war, where part of the Maryland troops under Colonel Williams, signalized themselves again. Here they lost Captains Dobson and Edgerly, and Lieutenants Duvall and Gould, killed, and Colonel Howard, Capt. Gibson, Capt. Lieut Hugon, Lieuts. Ewing, Woolford and Lynn and ensign

Moore were wounded, besides a number of Infantry and artillery men. Many of our officers including capt. Plunket, and Sterett and Dr. McHenry had been made prisoners and subjected to the hardships of that state, but were duly exchanged or escaped by their address. According to the dispensations of a blessed Providence, not one officer who had gone into the army from this town or county had yet died in the enemy's hands or fallen in the field of battle during this sanguinary contest. It was only at the moment when peace was about to crown their gallant exertions, in an engagement at James Island where there were but few men on either side, Lieutenant Wilmot of the county, closed an honorable career.

Lord Cornwallis continuing his march to the northward was met in Virginia by detachments of the main army under Generals La Fayette and Wayne, some of which passed through Baltimore, and the French fleet under the Count De Grasse having entered the Bay, General Washington suddenly quit the main army and arrived before York town, where the British were immediately invested. General Washington accompanied by the count Rochambeau, general Hand, major general baron Viomenil, brigadier general Châtelux and Gen. Clinton passed through town the eighth September, most of the allied army going by water from Elkton to Annapolis. On this occasion the town was illuminated and the following address and answer was published soon after.

His Excellency George Washington Esq. General and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

May it please your Excellency,—The citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, impressed with the warmest sentiments of respect and esteem, and with the most lively sense of the important services, rendered by you to them and their country, beg leave through us, to congratulate your excellency upon your arrival in this town, and to express the general joy, diffused through every breast, at the return of your excellency to this place.

It has been with the highest satisfaction, we have found our most sanguine expectations, from your military talents, exceeded by the abilities you have displayed, during a series of various fortune, as well in the day of battle, as the hour of distress: your fortitude and perseverance under all our calamities, the wisdom of your counsels, the judicious and mild regulation of the army, your sacred attention to the civil powers of the respective States, and the great address with which our military operations have been conducted, under your excellency's direction, demand the warmest effusions of gratitude that can flow from the hearts of a free people.

Permit us also to congratulate your excellency upon the many signal successes that have lately attended the American arms in the southern states, obtained with such distinguished honors to our gallant officers and soldiers, and on the arrival of the fleet of our magnanimous ally, aided by whose noble and generous exertions, we look forward, with pleasing hopes, to the day



of peace, when we may freely enjoy the bounties with which all-gracious heaven has enriched our country. May your present operations prove successful, and may the grand work in which you are engaged, be happily terminated.

Our prayers are for your excellency's preservation, that you may continue approved by heaven, esteemed by virtuous men, and dreaded by tyrants; and, on the restoration of public tranquility, that you may, in peaceful retirement, enjoy that satisfaction of mind, which the sense of great and noble deeds always inspires; and may posterity, in the full possession and exercise of that freedom which your sword has assisted to establish, venerate and do ample justice to your virtue and character to the latest ages.

With sentiments of the most profound esteem and respect, we are, in behalf of the citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

WM. SMITH,	} <i>Committee.</i>
SAM'L PURVIANCE, JR.	
JOHN MOALE,	
JOHN DORSEY,	
JAMES CALHOUN.	

To the citizens and inhabitants of the town of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN—With the warmest sense of gratitude and affection, I accept your kind congratulations on my arrival in this town.

Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you, that from the pleasure which I feel in having this opportunity to pay

my respects to the worthy inhabitants of the town of Baltimore, I participate in your sensations of joy.

If during the long and trying period, in which my services, as a soldier, have been employed for the interests of the United States of America, and for the establishment of their rights, I have acquitted myself to the acceptance of my fellow-citizens: If my various fortunes—if my attention to the civil powers of the states, have subserved the general good of the public—in these things I feel myself happy—and in these considerations, I rejoice in your felicity.

The happy and eventful successes of our troops in the southern states, as they reflect glory on the American arms, and particular honour on the gallant officers and men immediately concerned in that department, fills my heart with pleasure and delight. The active and generous part our allies are taking in our cause, with the late arrival of their formidable fleet in the bay of the Chesapeake, call for our utmost gratitude, and with the smiles of heaven on our combined operations give us the happiest presage of the most pleasing events—events, which in their issue, may lead to an honourable and permanent peace.

I thank you most cordially, for your prayers and good wishes for my prosperity. May the author of all blessings aid our united exertions in the cause of liberty and universal peace—and may the particular blessing of heaven rest on you and the worthy citizens of this flourishing town of Baltimore.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

On conducting our brave defenders to the southward, the marquiss De La Fayette borrowed a considerable sum of money of the merchants of Baltimore, which he employed in buying materials for clothing to be made up in part by the ladies, and of which the repayment was duly effected some time after.

On the 19th of October, lord Cornwallis capitulated, and his whole army being made prisoners, there remained no longer any doubt but that the independence of the states would soon be acknowledged and general peace established. The citizens were soon favoured with opportunities which they joyfully embraced, to offer their congratulations to the commander in chief, the marquiss De La Fayette and others, who had had a share in the glorious event.

The 13th of December, was appointed and kept as a day of general thanksgiving.

The land office was opened by an act of assembly passed this year, and the price of the lands fixed first at 7s 6d, and afterwards, as the money became more valuable, at half that sum per acre. There were still many thousand acres unpatented in the north west part of the county, and many considerable vacancies were discovered in other parts of the county and taken up several years after the peace.

The period limited for the first senate was now expiring and at the election held this year, Charles Carroll, Esq. Barrister, was re-elected to the new senate with Messrs. John Smith and James M'Henry of this town. Thomas C. Deye, John B. Howard, Charles Ridgely of William, and Samuel Worthington, Esqrs.

were elected delegates for the county. Henry Wilson, Esq. succeeded Mr. Alexander as one of the members for the town.

WHEN the news of the surrender of the british army at York town reached England, the Parliament refused to support the war any longer, Mr. Fox was brought into the ministry, to terminate the war, and negotiations of the preliminaries commenced by him, were prosecuted by Mr. Pitt in the spring of 1782. At the first session of this year, colonel Howard laid off part of the tract adjoining his father's first addition and that before made by Mr. Hall, and annexed to the town all the grounds east of the street, to which the colonel gave the name of Eutaw street. Beyond that and on the street which he called Lexington street, he laid off a spacious lot for a public market, which was improved and appropriated to that purpose twenty years after. The colonel appropriated another spacious lot of ground on Baltimore street west of Eutaw, for the use of the state, should the general assembly accept and make it the seat of government within that period; though an effort was made to carry the removal in the house of delegates at the same session, it was rejected by a vote of twenty to nineteen, and has failed as often as it was proposed as well during the twenty years limited, as afterwards; and whether it is or is not a matter of less interest to the citizens, it is certain that they now view it with more indifference than they do the proportion of representation allowed them.

Until this time none of the streets of Baltimore Town except here and there on the side-ways, were paved, and the main street especially, from the depth of soil, was actually impassable some part of the spring and fall seasons, from the market house at Gay street to Calvert street. The town commissioners were therefore aided in effecting its improvement, become indispensable, at the November session, by the creation of commissioners, of whom there were seven, called special commissioners, empowered to "direct and superintend the levelling, pitching, paving and repairing the streets and repairing the bridges," to begin with Baltimore street, in part, and then from place to place as circumstances required. The owners of lots on streets to be paved, to pay \$1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per foot front, on lanes or alleys half price. An auction duty was laid, major Thomas Yates being appointed first and sole auctioneer, a tax on public exhibitions, to be licensed by the commissioners and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  cents per 100 on the assessed property, with an annual Lottery towards defraying the expenses. The same law prescribed the extent of porches and cellar doors, the breadth of carriage wheels and removal of nuisances or obstructions in the streets or harbour.

This Board, which was composed in the first instance of Messrs. William Spear, James Sterett, Englehard Yeiser, George Lindenberger, Jesse Hollingsworth, Thomas Elliot and Peter Hoffman, were made a body politic and corporate, authorised to fill their own vacancies, appoint a Treasurer, collect all fines to the use of the city and appoint constables, were also to render their accounts to the Town Commissioners, who now

in fact, had little else to perform and little more was wanted at that time to make the charter complete. But at the ensuing session, it was thought too much power had been bestowed on a body of men so constituted and provision was made for their removal; or others in their place, by electors to be chosen every five years. The town commissioners at this period were Messrs. William Smith, John Moale, Richard Ridgely, Daniel Bowley, Hercules Courtenay and John Sterett.

Mr. Charles Rigdely of John, and others, at November session, procured the addition to the Town of those grounds called Gist's Inspection and Timber neck lying south of the former additions and upon the middle branch; and Mr. Benjamin Rogers and others, those which lay between Fell's Prospect and Harris's creek. These were the last specific additions by act of Assembly, and the power given to the corporation to admit other grounds by the consent of the owners, being exercised only in one instance relating to some lots on north Howard street, between Saratoga and Mulberry streets, no change of limits was effected for many years, nor until the population of the precincts had become equal to a third of the City itself.

After repeated conquests and sometimes the conquered, captain Barney was made commander of the Pennsylvania ship Hyder Alley, mounting 16 sixes, and on the 5th of June 1782, captured the British ship general Monk of 20 nine pounders; on which occasion the Legislature of that state presented him a sword, and the prize being purchased and fitted out by the naval commissioners of the United States, the command of her then called the *Washington*, was given to him.

It was in this year also, that Mr. Gabriel P. Vanhorne with Mr. Nathaniel Twining and others, established a line of stage Coaches between Philadelphia and Baltimore, which was secured to Mr. Vanhorne exclusively until 1794; he afterwards extended the line of stages to Alexandria.

Count Rochambeau returning with his army from York town halted in Baltimore and some of his troops remained until the close of the war.

Besides the Cavalry and Infantry of the legion of the Duke De Lauzun, the division included the regiments of Bourbonnois, Deux Ponts, Saintonge and Soissonnois. The officers among whom were Count Dillon, Baron Viomenil, General Lavalette, &c. were lodged with private families. The Legion encamped on the ground where the cathedral stands, and the rest of the troops on that eminence near the York road, which the late Mr. John McKim improved and occupied. The urbanity of the officers and the correct deportment of the men, established an intercourse between them and the citizens upon terms the most friendly and cemented that partiality for the French nation to which the alliance had given rise, and has been so often manifested by the people of Baltimore. Upon his departure the merchants presented an address to General Lavalette the principal officer then here, expressive of the above friendly sentiments.

The town was then said to contain 8000 inhabitants, having eight places of worship, viz. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Dutch Calvinists, Roman Catho-

lics, Baptists, Quakers and Methodists, that is one for each society.

Our Bay was visited by ships of war of France and England alternately; some armed barges were particularly troublesome to the coasters. On the 5th of July, Captain Simmons in the Brig *Ranger*, going out of the Patowmack, with his pikes beat of and killed Barry and wounded Whaland, two famous barge men, but, on the thirtieth of November three of them attacked and after killing Captain Whalley, killing and wounding sixty five out of seventy five men, the brave survivors being without small cartridges, which had taken fire early in the action, were captured, with the States Galley. This was said to be and with great propriety no doubt, the most bloody conflict which had taken place during the war. Most of our vessels were too formidable for those sanguinary marauders, and the letters of marque were numerous and successful. Amongst others the *Favourite*, captain Buchanan; *Dolphin*, Forbes; *Matilda*, Belt; *Three Brothers*, Travers; *Iris*, Cole, &c.

The loans obtained abroad and the payment of gold and silver to the French troops, procured a supply for circulation, and the Bank of North America being opened the paper was superseded altogether.

Lord North was removed and the earl of Shellburne and Charles J. Fox first, then Mr. Pitt, his successors, made overtures and proposed the acknowledgement of the Independence of the United States. Preliminaries were signed in November, and Charleston was evacu-



ated in December. In the mean time the command of the British army devolved on Sir Guy Carlton.

Samuel Worthington Esq. was elected in the place of Mr. J. B. Howard for the county, and William Fell son of Edward, Esq. in the place of Mr. Wilson, late delegate for the town, and William M'Laughlin Esq. was elected sheriff.

Samuel Sterett Esq. was appointed secretary to the president of congress.

Died at Annapolis on the 29th of May, aged eighty two years, Charles Carroll Esq. who was proprietor of that part of Cole's harbour which the commissioners purchased of him forty-two years before, for the first town: On the fourteenth of October, in this town, at an advanced age Thomas Harrison Esq. one of the town commissioners in 1745: At Mount Clare near town the 23d of March, Charles Carroll, Esq. barrister, one of the framers of the Constitution and senators of the state; and on the 30th at his seat in the county, Walter Tolley Esq. formerly a member of the house of delegates, and of the convention of 1774.

It may be remarked as of the military, that of the characters in civil life who were instrumental in the establishment of our town and government none, except Mr. Cornelius Howard, were removed by death during the eventful period of the war.

HOSTILITIES were suspended 11th of April 1783, by Congress, and the joyful news of peace and independence was celebrated on the 21st, and at night the town was illuminated. The first act of the Legislature was to

admit the entry of vessels from the British dominions, and British subjects were, for some months, permitted to hold registered shipping.

Messrs. Samuel Smith, Samuel Purviance, Daniel Bowley, John Sterett, Thomas Russell, Richard Ridgely, Robert Henderson, Thomas Elliott and William Patterson were appointed Wardens of the port of Baltimore for five years, to be renewed by election of the electors of the special commissioners every five years in succession. They elected Mr. Purviance chairman, and were authorised to make a survey and chart of the basin, harbour and river Patapsco; ascertain the depth and course of the channel, and provide for the cleaning the same; and a sum of one penny per ton of every vessel entering or clearing, which was raised to two cents and sanctioned by Congress after the adoption of the Constitution, was imposed, to defray the expense. They were also authorised to make rules respecting wharves and wharfage, and keeping them in repair. There was still no public wharf but that of about 100 feet on Calvert street, and no private wharves extended above 200 except those of Messrs. Spear, Smith and Buchanan; so that the space occupied by the water at that time was perhaps equal to double the surface of the present basin and docks.

Messrs. John and Andrew Ellicott purchased the water lot and extended a wharf on Light street, for filling of which, they used a *drag* and, with a team of horses, drew the oozy sediment from the bottom of the river. They also procured iron scoops to be used by hand or windlass, with which the same operation is

performed, and was improved by Messrs. Cruse and Colver, with the use of horses. By this means, any part of the upper harbour, called the basin, is made nine feet deep; the water of the point and the river, generally being double that depth at common tides.

A company chiefly composed of citizens of Baltimore, was incorporated to make a canal on the Susquehana. Soon after the Patowmack Canal Company was established, and in 1799, another to make a canal to unite the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

The defects of the original plan of the town now became more burthensome, and on the petition of a number of inhabitants, a law was passed authorising the commissioners of the town to make Hanover lane the width of sixty-six feet, being an extension to the street of that name in Mr. Howard's addition, assessing the damages sustained and the benefits from which the same should be paid. By the consent of the proprietors of the grounds, the commissioners also opened Holliday street of the width of eighty feet, Lemmon street thirty-three feet, Orange lane eighteen feet, and widened East lane, now in Fayette street, from Holliday street to Gay street, to forty feet: Holliday street was extended northwardly fifty feet wide in 1810. In 1787, Light lane was widened to thirty-eight feet and a half, *reserving the house standing on the west side, corner of Baltimore street*, and called Light street, but a street called Walnut street, then bounding the town south westerly, was entirely closed, and Forrest street north of Baltimore street which had been laid out sixty-six feet, was limited to a lane of eighteen, in 1792. when

Tammany and Chatham streets, now part of Fayette street, were opened to the width of forty feet. Charles street was extended across two or three docks from Camden to Barre street in 1796, and the docks filled up and from thence Goodman street was opened south. Sharping lane was widened to forty-nine and a half feet from Gay to South streets, and called Second street, of which it was an extension, in 1798

Most of the gentlemen of the town, who had gone into the army and navy, and held commissions, including Messrs. Thomas Yates, James M'Fadon, Young Wilkinson, John Deaver, Philip Graybell, and Sabrit Bowen, whose names and perhaps others, should have been included in preceding lists, returned and settled here.

The following officers of the army of other parts of the state or other states, also settled here, besides general Williams, viz: Messrs. N. Ramsay, John Swann, Rob't Ballard, Tench Tilghman, John Stricker, William Clemm, Martin Eichelberger, David Harris, Frederick Yeiser, Samuel Sadler, John Bankson, John Lynch, Clement Skerrett, and John Brevitt; and Paul Bentalou, esq. who was first a captain of cavalry in Pulaski's legion, and had become chief officer and commander of the survivors of that gallant corps.

Several French gentlemen established commercial houses during or directly after the war, viz. Monbos, Latil, Zacharie, Pascault, Dumeste, Delaporte; and the chevalier D'Anmour, his most christian Majesty's consul for Maryland and Virginia, fixed himself in Baltimore.

Captains Plunket and Moore had returned in consequence of ill health or reform of the corps in which they had served, and organized the Baltimore troop, the latter acting as lieutenant until declining health obliged the former to go to sea. The following gentlemen, several of whom had served in the Independent Infantry company were amongst those who entered the troop—viz:

David Plunket, <i>captain</i> ,	Nicholas R. Moore, <i>lieutenant</i> ,
Thomas Russell, <i>lieutenant</i> ,	Mark Pringle, <i>cornet</i> ,
Lyde Goodwin, <i>surgeon</i> ,	Matthew Ridley, <i>quarter master</i> ,
Thomas Hollingsworth,	William Hammond,
William Neill,	Alexander M <sup>c</sup> Kim,
Thorowgood Smith,	William Patterson,
Christopher Johnston,	Samuel Hollingsworth,
Abraham Vanbibber,	Robert Lyon,
Luther Martin,	James Sterling,
David Williamson,	John Spear,
John M <sup>c</sup> Henry,	Thomas Yates,
James Jaffray,	William Knox,
Richard Ridgely,	John Kirwan,
John M <sup>c</sup> Lure,	William Taylor,
David Hopkins,	James Ryan,
Archibald Moncrief,	Larkin Dorsey,
John Jeffers,	Nathan Levy,
Francis Grant,	John Stewart,
George Turnbull,	John M <sup>c</sup> Alister,
John Foster,	George Hammond.

General O. H. Williams married and settled in Baltimore, being appointed collector and naval officer, in the place of Thomas Sollers, Esq. deceased.

Directly after the peace several merchants from other states or other parts of this state settled here, among

whom were Messrs. Slubey, James Carey, W. Potts, William West, Haxall, Van Wyck, Contee, Dall, Stouffer, Starck, Kimmel, Isaac Solomon, George Evans, Elisha Tyson, Barton, William Young, Henry Johnson and Johonnot; and a number of European gentlemen; among whom were Messrs. S. Wilson, R. Oliver, A. Campbell, James Buchanan, Riddell, S. Liggatt, J. Salmon, G. Salmon, A. Stewart, A. Robinson, Grundy, J. Hollins, Caton, Coopman, Hodgson, Buckler, Nicholson, Neilson, Schroeder, Seekamp, Ghequiere, Ration, Konecke, Labes, M'Causland, Hacket, Zollickoffer and Messonier, and established houses of trade; Mr. Adrian Valck being consul for the United Netherlands. By the *Minerva*, captain Belt; *Harmony*, *Lysle*; *Paca*, *Kell*, and other vessels, there were brought a great many Irish and German redemptioners; and a society for the aid of the Germans not speaking the language of the country, was formed.

But the late emigrants or refugees from the country were also returning, and it being feared disturbances would ensue, the inhabitants, imitating other places, held a meeting and resolved that they should not be admitted, *until the meeting of the general Assembly*.

Those justices who resided in or near town and most frequently occupied the Bench were A. Buchanan, John Moale, W. Buchanan, J. Vanbibber, A. Vanbibber, Geo. Lindenberger, James Calhoun, William Russell, Thomas Russell, James M'Henry, Peter Sheppard, Henry Wilson, Thomas Elliott, John Merryman, Robert Lemmon, Thomas Sollers and Jesse Bussey Esqrs. and the gentlemen of the Bar, besides the attor-

ney general, Samuel Johnson, Richard Ridgely, Aquilla Hall, Robert Smith, Zeb. Hollingsworth, James Carroll, W. H. Dorsey, William Moore, Rinald. Johnson, Archibald Robinson, Robert Milligan, Robert Goldsborough, Henry Ridgely, Peter Carnes and Thomas Gittings Esqrs. Besides some of those gentlemen of the faculty before mentioned and yet living, the practitioners at this period were Doctors Johnson, Goodwin, Troup, Andrews, Coale, Gilder, and not long after Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Ross, A. Wiesenthal and Buchanan.

On the 16th May 1783 Mr. John Hayes commenced the publication of the paper entitled, "the Maryland Gazette." This paper with the *Journal*, then edited by Messrs. Goddard & Angel, gave way to others, and the number has been increased successively to five daily papers; they are chiefly devoted to commerce.

On the 30th of September, the inhabitants gave a public dinner to Maj. Gen. Greene on his return from Carolina. An address to the General congratulating him on the successes of the army under his command, was received and answered by him in the most obliging manner.

On the 4th of November Mr. Sterett's brewery was burned down. Overcome by this second distressing calamity in which the citizens warmly sympathized with the then venerable sufferer, Mr. Sterett declined business during the remainder of his life. But Mr. Thomas Peters moved from Philadelphia and erected the brewery near Water street bridge in the course of

the year, which was also destroyed by fire some years after and rebuilt.

The British army evacuated New York the 20th November; the Americans entered it the 25th, and the 11th December was a day of thanksgiving throughout the United States.

In the last week in December, there were cleared out two ships, three brigs and two schooners; a proof of enterprize which did not escape the penetrating eye of General Washington, who, in answer to the address of the citizens 18th December, at a public dinner given to him, then on his way to Annapolis to resign to congress there, that body being threatened at Philadelphia by the discontented troops of the state about to be disbanded, thus expressed his pious good will, a good will which Heaven seems to have blessed in our favour, "receive this last public acknowledgment for the repeated instances of your politeness, and believe it is my earnest wish that the commerce, the improvements and universal prosperity of this flourishing town, may if possible increase with even more rapidity than they have hitherto done."

In the course of this year, regular lines of stage coaches were established to Fredericktown and Annapolis. Col. Howard commenced his improvements at Belvidere and William Gibson, Esq. his dwelling on Price street, west of the town.

In May, James McHenry, Esq. was appointed a member of congress in the place of Edward Giles, Esq. deceased; Zachariah Allen, Esq. was appointed Notary Public, being the first here; and in October, John



Sterett, Esq. was elected a delegate to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Fell.

THE ensuing winter proved exceedingly severe; the bay was closed by ice almost to the mouth of it, and the harbour which closed the 2d January, was not clear to admit vessels until the 25th March, nor then, but with much labour in cutting passages, which was sixteen days later than in 1780. At both periods much injury was sustained by the shipping in the bay and on the coast and considerable sums collected to relieve the poor. It was stated that the winter had been very moderate in Nova Scotia, while at New Orleans, the river Mississippi was fast closed by ice, which had not been known there before. Happily there has not occurred here such severe winters since, the navigation being generally open until the 5th of January and seldom closed after the 10th of February, but sometimes open all the year.

In the year 1784, the Roman catholic congregation having much increased, the Rev. Mr. Charles Sewall is settled in Baltimore, and a considerable addition is made to their church on Saratoga street.

Mr. James Rumsey of Cecil county, procured an exclusive privilege of this state for making and vending boats to be propelled with or against currents by steam, then lately invented; and an obscure individual navigated a large canoe from the Susquehanna into the basin, by turning a crank with a water wheel on each side, which mechanism, applied to the power above mentioned, is like the construction of our present steam

boats. Five years after Mr. Cruse erects a steam mill near Pratt street wharf, but the experiment failed.

Proposals were authorised and published for establishing a Bank, and subscriptions raised to a considerable amount, but which then shared the fate of the one proposed by the state four years before. A company was incorporated to cut a canal from the basin at Forrest street to the cove in Ridgely's addition, and which could have been then effected by the brick makers of the vicinity, free from expence to the public as was believed, if not opposed by some of the proprietors of the ground through which the canal would pass. William Murphy a Bookseller, succeeded in establishing a circulating library south side of Market one door east of Calvert street, which was soon after purchased and continued by Mr. Hugh Barkley, and Peter Carnes Esq. exhibited the novel spectacle of raising a balloon from the park.

The Marquis De La Fayette visiting General Washington, was entertained here by a public dinner the first of September, and received and politely answered a congratulatory address from the citizens; at which time the legislature declared the Marquis and his heirs male for ever, citizens of Maryland.

Provision was made for lighting the streets, and the town commissioners, clothed with the authority of justices, pursuant to law passed this year, appointed three constables and fourteen watchmen, to guard the town. A law was passed to license and regulate public sales and major Yates appointed sole auctioneer, to pay

half per cent on amount sold, to the special commissioners for the use of the town.

By the account of the special commissioners there was expended and due for paving streets the last year 995*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* and their per diem 149*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* of which 2680*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* was received for auction dues; from individuals at 12*s.* 6*d.* per foot front 5949*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* licences, fines, &c. 703*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* the balance paid by the tax of 2*s.* and 6*d.* per 100*l.* on private property, which yielded 1105*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* in the gross.

At the close of the war congress had stated the debts of the confederacy at \$44,000,000, near 8,000,000 of which was due in France and Holland, and solicited the states to impose duties, as follows, Jamaica Rum 4*d.* other Spirits 3*d.* per gallon, Madeira Wine 1*s.* other 6*d.* Bohea 6*d.* other tea 2*s.* pepper 3*d.* loaf sugar 2*d.* brown  $\frac{1}{2}$ , others 1*d.* molasses 1*d.* coffee and cocoa 1*d.* and goods *ad valorem* five per cent, and this state passed an act for the purpose, on condition all other states did the same. This was not done, and in 1784 the following duties were levied here; vessels of the state six pence, others one shilling per ton; spirits two pence; Maderia wine six pence; Port and Claret four pence; other three pence; coffee five shillings per hundred weight; loaf sugar six shillings; brown one shilling; green tea nine pence; Souchong six pence; bohea two pence; salt eight pence; ad valorem goods two per centum; and on exports three years only, Wheat flour three pence; and tobacco two shillings per hogshead, with a deduction for state built vessels. Three fourths of the proceeds for the continental treasury.—

At the next session the duties upon exports were abolished, but considerable additions were made to the duties on imports, and if by British vessels, there being no treaty, the duty was doubled. It is probable that the nett amount received from the customs here previously to the adoption of the federal Constitution and the establishment of United States Collectors was above \$200,000 per annum, which the merchants of Baltimore advanced then, but is not to be compared with the sums collected here since, for the Treasury of the United States.

The old market had become wholly insufficient; great divisions took place in locating a new one, and situations on Light and Holliday streets were proposed and preferred by many, but the executors of Mr. Harrison, offering to appropriate the space in Harrison street, intended originally for a canal or dock, to that purpose, the inhabitants of the districts subscribed money to erect a market house there. As this would not accommodate the inhabitants on Howard's hill, they also subscribe to erect one at the north west corner of Hanover and Camden streets. The legislature then ordered the old one to be sold; the proceeds to be applied, three fourths for the Centre market and one fourth for the Hanover market to aid them, and extend the old regulations to each; the first to hold the markets as before, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the other on Mondays and Thursdays. In the mean time the inhabitants of the Point proceed to erect a Market house on a space appropriated to the purpose by Mr. Fell, holding their markets on Tuesdays and Fridays, which the legisla-

ture confirmed the year after. The Lexington market was erected pursuant to law by the Western Precincts in 1803, and another was provided for the Eastern precincts in 1807, on ground given by colonel Rogers, though not erected till 1819.

The proprietors of ground on Calvert street and in the meadow, then north of the falls, desirous to extend that street, raised a sum of money to underpin the Court House by three arches. Having obtained permission of the legislature, immediately effected it, removing the earth to the depth of twenty feet; and so it continued to stand, a curious monument of the ingenuity of Mr. Leonard Harbaugh, the architect, as well as of the enterprise of the contributors, who guaranteed the workmanship to stand more than twenty years.

A new survey was now ordered to be made of the town, and the inhabitants began to discuss the necessity of a charter.

Messrs. Garts and Leypold erected a sugar refinery on Peace alley, the east side of Hanover street between Conway and Camden streets; and John Frederick Amelung, Esq. arrived with a number of glass manufacturers from Germany, and erected an extensive factory on the Monococy, which was afterwards, that is in 1799, established on the south side of the basin by his son, and since enlarged by Mr. J. F. Friese.

As the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America remained in the bishop of London, the revolution prevented regular ordinations, and the Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, went there to procure higher orders, but encountered many delays

and did not return until June of the ensuing year. In the meantime, the application of the methodist preachers produced from Mr. Wesley the appointment of a *superintendant* of his own here, in the person of Dr. Thomas Coke, in the course of this year.

On Christmas day the first grand conference of that society was held in Baltimore, when the doctor, assisted by other preachers who came with him, constituted a new church, and on the presentation of preachers to the number of sixty, conferred the same station on the Rev. Mr. Francis Asbury; and, the next year, the society sell the church in Lovely lane and build a new Church on Light street.

According to the Gazette, there were entered at the custom house, since March 25th, twenty one ships, forty one brigs and 49 sloops and schooners, and cleared twenty seven ships, thirty six brigs and forty six sloops and schooners.

By the act to raise supplies of 1785, two boards of five gentlemen each, commissioners of tax, were appointed; one for the town, which was to be assessed separately from the county; and in the same law, the precincts were described to contain nearly the same ground which have been lately added to the city. The mode of raising the public charges by *poll*, or masters of families and labourers according to their number, had been abolished by the Constitution, and the state tax or *supply* which had varied with the value of the current money from three-fourths to one and a half per centum, by the present act, was one dollar on one hun-

valued by the law, at an average of  $\$3\frac{90}{100}$ , and, being the last *supply*, the valuation has not been altered, in respect to lands. The property in the town and county was assessed at the sum of 1,703,622*l.* or 4,542,992 dollars, and the above state tax was \$17,036 and the levy of the county for the next year 7*s.* per 100 dollars, \$15,991 60.

The commissioners principal duty appearing to be that of securing the collection of the tax payable to the state, the utility of the office may be doubted, as well as the propriety of fixing the value of property, perhaps three fourths less than the actual current value, when assessors are renewed, as often as there is a general assessment, and all the levies are made by, and all payments made to the councils or levy courts specially appointed, by acts passed ten years after.

John O'Donnell, Esq. arrived from Canton in the ship *Pallas*, 9th August, with a full cargo of China goods, being the first direct importation from thence into this port, the value of which he realised here; and regular packets to and from Norfolk (Va.) were established by Capt. Joseph White and others of this place. Mr. Harrison's wharf before spoken of, was extended each side of South street, by the late Daniel Bowley, Esq. one of his executors, and it thence became known by the name of *Bowley's wharf*; Messrs. Purviance, McLure, Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, William Smith and Jesse Hollingsworth's wharves, and the private wharves generally, with Cheapside, were extended. Piles, with the machine for driving them, were introduced by the builders of wharves.

The German Calvinists erect the church at the east end of Baltimore street bridge, Mr. Boehme being Pastor. That part of the congregation attached to Mr. Otterbein, erect the church on Conway street, called Evangelical Reformed, which was slightly injured by lightning the 10th of August, 1792, when a young man was killed on Smith's wharf, the opposite side of the basin to the church. The other church was sold to the Episcopalians in 1795, and the society erect their present church on Second street, which was struck by lightning 15th July 1804, on raising the steeple and affixing the town clock.

The plan of a charter for the town, including a Mayor's Court, was introduced by bill into the Assembly; but, placing all power in bodies organised like other old corporations, and leaving the citizens but little share in their own government, it was wisely opposed by and as wisely not pressed upon them. Richard Ridgely, Esq. who had moved from Anne Arundel and been some time a member of the Baltimore bar, was appointed one of the delegates of this state in congress.

Col. Howard and George Lux, Esq. presented the commissioners a lot of ground on the west side of the town, for the interment of strangers, which is sanctioned by act of Assembly.

No companies were yet chartered for insuring vessels and property at sea, but policies prepared by Hercules Courtenay, Esq. were subscribed by merchants and other individuals, to very large amounts. Similar insurances were effected afterwards on policies prepared by Capt. Keepports.



Capt. Philip Graybell was elected Sheriff for the ensuing year, by a poll for the town and county, of 984 votes, after a severe contest with Henry Stevenson, Esq. who had 859 votes, and Capt. Edward Oldham, 837, and several other candidates; but no opposition was made to the return of the sitting members of the Assembly.

THE rigid execution of the British navigation act, their regulations for the bank fisheries and occlusion of the West India ports, began to be felt seriously by the farmers and traders; and the importation of great quantities of paper, glass, stoneware, powder and shot, soap and candles, butter, beef, pork, porter, cheese, hats, shoes, nails, hoes, scythes, sickles, jewelry, saddlery, copper and tin ware, and other articles of which the country already manufactured considerable quantities, was prejudicial to the tradesmen; made all classes anxious for relief, and societies were formed in this and all the sea ports northward, some of which urged the necessity of refusing to admit British goods; others of creating a paper money, and all, the want of greater federal powers in the confederacy. Of the tradesmen, a committee composed of Messrs. David Stodder, Adam Fonerden and John Gray, commenced a correspondence on the means of protecting and promoting domestic manufactures.

After Mr. Harrison's addition to the town in 1747, it became the practice to dispose of lots by leases for long terms, mostly ninety nine years renewable for ever; the rent received before the war being for a few shillings or even a few pence per foot front per annum, and

frequently without any consideration in hand, so that the landlords derived no adequate compensation when the value of money had fell and property risen: On the other hand, the rents stipulated after the war were so high, that, upon the depression which now took place, the lessees or tenants frequently abandoned the lots, and the town lost some valuable citizens who fled from prosecution, though their only fault or error was an excess of enterprise. Similar causes have produced similar effects in later times; and it would seem adviseable that, in order to avoid the injury which either party is exposed to sustain, from the variation of the current money, or in the value of necessaries of life, that some commodity of that description, as Wheat or Flour, should be made a standard for rents reserved in leases hereafter to be made, as was the practice of merchants and others both in France and America, in relation to ordinary contracts, during the depreciation of the paper money in each country.

On the 17th August, 1786, a new theatre built of wood, by Messrs. Hallam and Henry, near Queen, now Pratt, and Albemarle streets, was opened by the *old company*.

On the 5th October there was a great fresh, the current of the falls being met by the tide, overflowed the Centre market space and nearly all the made ground and wharves; John Boyce, Esq. lost his life in attempting to ford the falls below Hanson's, now Keller's dam, all the bridges which were wooden ones, being carried away, and much property and merchandise lost. Baltimore street bridge was rebuilt by Mr. Jacob Small,

Senr. of wood, in one arch, of a segment of a circle ninety feet span, the others in the usual way. On the 24th of July, 1788, a storm of wind and rain raised the water in the harbour above many wharves, and much property was lost, by being overflowed, but all those wharves have been raised and no such damage has been experienced since. About ten years after the bridges were all rebuilt, with a new one on Pratt street; after the lapse of another ten years, stone bridges, of two arches each were erected on Baltimore and Gay streets, and directly after, another of three arches at Pratt street, the abutments and piers resting on piles; the commissioners not succeeding in an experiment to lay the foundations in stone at Baltimore street.

By a considerable freshet on the ninth of August, 1817, the wooden Bridges on Bath and Water streets were floated against the stone ones on Gay and Pratt streets, which were considerably injured by the obstructions to the passage of the water, and the Centre Market again overflowed. An entire new stone Bridge of one arch, was afterwards erected at Gay street and the other repaired. None of those freshets are attended by hurricanes, nor has the buildings or shipping ever suffered any material injury from wind or hail at this place.

The consumption of foreign goods had greatly increased after the war, not only by increase of population in towns, but even in the country, where formerly articles of common clothing had been wrought. From the great importations of these, with other foreign goods, mostly on credit or on foreign account; from

the want of shipping to convey much of our own products or, so far as concerns this state, any other currency than specie, and other causes before alluded to, still increasing, the distress of the people increased also.

Cotton was not then raised for exportation, and the prices of the staple articles of flour and tobacco, falling very low, that distress became pretty general throughout the Union. The certificates of pay due the army, was only worth about twelve per cent for some time, so great and deplorable was the discredit of the confederacy. But the legislature through the perseverance of the senate, although much importuned and invited by the example of other states, still pressing them to unite in a general and efficient tariff of duties on imports, refused to resort again to the paper money system. The youth of Baltimore intended for the learned professions hitherto, were sent abroad and mostly to schools in Pennsylvania; but now an Academy was established under the patronage of the Rev. Doctors Carroll, West and Allison, on north Charles street, where Edward Langworthy Esq. taught the classics, and Andrew Ellicott of Joseph, Esq. surveyor of the United States, the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c. which unfortunately, was not long continued.

According to reports in the gazette of this year there were entered here fifteen Ships, fifty seven Brigs and one hundred and sixty Schooners and Sloops, and there were cleared twenty Ships, fifty seven Brigs and one hundred and fifty Schooners and Sloops, to and from foreign ports and places only.

The commissioners of the town were authorised to appoint inspectors of salted provisions.

James McHenry Esq. resigned his seat in the senate early in 1786. He was succeeded by Daniel Bowley Esq. and at the senatorial election afterwards, John Smith Esq. was re-elected, with Richard Ridgely Esq. Captain Charles Ridgely, Colonel J. E. Howard and Richard Ridgely Esqrs. electors for this county and town; and in 1788, James Carroll Esq. who had moved here from Annapolis, was chosen to fill a vacancy, and in November 1789, Daniel Bowley Esq. was again chosen to fill another in the senate.

Jesse Hollingsworth Esq. was elected one of the delegates in the place of Mr. Sterett.

On the twelfth of March 1786, died at his residence in the county, Andrew Buchanan Esq. many years presiding justice of the county court and Lieutenant of the county: and in town, unmarried, on the tenth of October, lately a delegate in the Assembly, William Fell Esq. son of Edward, who laid out the point.

In closing the year by noticing the deaths which occurred, the method of annalists is copied, but in connecting them with another event which regularly returns, the annual elections, reference to the laws frequently occurs before the names of those by whom they were passed.

IN 1787 Mr. Oliver Evans' newly invented steam carriage, elevator and hopper boy were patented by the assembly, and the two last generally introduced into the mills about Baltimore, not without claims to originality, on the part of some of the proprietors of mills in this neighbourhood. Messrs. Septimus Noel, Isaac

Vanbibber, Robert Henderson, Thomas Johnson, Jeremiah Yellot, James Clarke and Thomas Elliot were constituted a board to examine and license pilots, with powers of renewal etc, and the rates of pilotage was established.

The Baltimore fire insurance company was incorporated, but this was succeeded by another company, called, the "Maryland fire insurance Company" four years after, and this was succeeded by another, of the former name, in 1807. In the mean time, that is in 1794 the *Equitable Society* for mutual insurance was incorporated, and in 1816 the Phoenix fire insurance company; but when the first company was chartered, provision was also made by law for regulating the transportation through the town and storage of Gunpowder.

The grand jury, Stephen Wilson Esq. foreman, had represented the state of the roads as a public grievance, and that the usual method of repairs was insufficient, two years before. The evil had increased and the Frederick, Reisters town and York roads were laid out anew, for which special and permanent taxes were laid and turnpike gates established with rates of toll towards defraying the expense of the county in making and repairing them. In 1796 a turnpike road was authorised to be made by subscribers of stock, from Washington to this city, with corporate rights, tolls, &c. But, with others for roads to Frederick and Reisters town, past the next year, was not carried into effect. The two latter roads, with the York and Falls road were severally granted to corporate companies created in 1804 and soon completed, and since that the

Washington, Havre de Grace and Harford road companies have been incorporated; indeed all the main roads to and from the city. It was also in 1787 that Baltimore street was extended westwardly beyond colonel Howard's addition, and an attempt was made to raise a company to introduce into the town a copious supply of wholesome water by pipes, not effected for several years.

In December Cokesbury College in Harford county, was opened and soon after incorporated. Mr. Asbury and the council of the Methodist church make some progress in establishing *Sunday Schools* for persons of all descriptions, free of expense.

To procure the country a greater unanimity in council, the protection of domestic manufactures and security to its revenue and intercourse with foreign nations, a new form of confederacy was happily resorted to, and the constitution of the present general government which was formed in 1787, was signed by James McHenry esq. of this city, one of the members of the convention, though opposed by his colleague Mr. Martin. The Grand Jury, James Calhoun esq. foreman, present as grievances the number of justices, being twenty; the criminal code, and state of the roads; recommending a circuit court of one law character with a limited number of associate justices, the others to receive fees, &c. On the thirty first December Mr. D. Stodder is robbed between town and point, but by his pursuit five persons were taken and tried, and two, Donnelly and Moony, condemned and executed.

Captain G. P. Keepports is appointed Notary Public.

Samuel Chase esq. having moved from Annapolis, is elected delegate, in the place of Mr. Hollingsworth, and Col. Howard appointed member of congress.

On the 1st of January, 1787, died, John Sterett, Esq. late delegate and formerly captain of the Independent company.

NEXT year Mr. McHenry and doctor John Coulter are returned, by a large majority of voters to the convention of the state, which, on the 28th April, 1788, ratified the new government; after which, on the 1st of May, there was a grand procession of artists with the ship rigged boat *Federalist*, which captain Barney navigated to Mount Vernon afterwards, and presented to Gen. Washington on the part of the merchants of Baltimore.

The price which the state of Maryland would pay for the advantages of a better union, in abandoning without reserve, the resources of revenue to arise from her central position and means of trade, could scarcely be anticipated, and the security of the home consumption for the products of mechanical labour, required by the tradesmen and intended by the new government, rendered its adoption a triumph to them particularly; but care should be taken perhaps, that a reaction does not take place, and foreign markets be sought for at the expense of a more numerous class of citizens, whose labour is employed in procuring more essential commodities.

The legislature elect Col. Howard governor of the state in November, 1788, and he was re-elected the two succeeding years, as allowed by the constitution; an honor



not before conferred on the town; and not since repeated, but in the election of Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esq. in 1815, 1816 and 1817; in which latter year the former governor's son, John E. Howard, Jr. Esq. was chosen a member of council and re-elected the two succeeding years, being the only member selected from this town or county, so that Board.

Already the port wardens had expended since their organization, the sum of 712*l.* or \$1,898 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ , and some progress made in deepening the harbour.

It appears that the representations of the grand juries were duly appreciated, for a criminal court was organized for the county and town, consisting of five justices, Samuel Chase, Esq. being appointed chief justice. Male persons convicted of felonies and some other offences, might be condemned to work on the roads leading to the town, on the streets or harbour; the convicts from other counties being also sent to the same labour. With the chief justice, who received a fixed salary in the county levy, were associated four of the county justices, paid a per diem as they always had been, and who first were, John Moale, William Russell, Otho H. Williams and Lyde Goodwin, Esqs. and last of whom were George Salmon, George G. Presbury, Job Smith and Nicholas Rogers, Esqs. William Gibson, Esq. clerk of the county, was clerk, and the sheriff for the time being sheriff of this court also. This court appointed the constables and superintended the night watch, and was an abridgement of the authority of the special commissioners favorable to the town police, because the court held

its commission by a more certain tenure and was better compensated for time devoted to public duties.

James McHenry Esq. and Doctor John Coulter were elected to the Assembly after a very warm contested election, 600 to 500 votes, and Thomas Rutter Esq. was elected sheriff. At the entrance of Chester river, on the 17th of May, at night, captain John De Corse of the packet, was murdered by two ruffians he had taken on board here as passengers. The vessel was brought back to the middle branch and abandoned. Exertions were made to discover the murderers, which resulted in the arrest of Patrick Cassidy, who had forfeited his pardon for former offences by remaining in the state, and was, with one John Webb another convict, executed some time after.

On the sixth of July the lightning killed a woman and two children between town and point. In March Samuel Purviance Esq. formerly chairman of the committee of this town, and member of the convention of 1774, whilst descending the Ohio, with others, was made captive by the Indians and put to death soon after, as was reported and believed. On the twenty fifth of October, died in town, aged sixty five years, the Rev. John S. Gerrock, first minister of the German Lutheran Congregation, being some time assisted and now succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Kurtz.

EARLY in 1789, William Smith Esq. is elected by general ticket, one of the six representatives of this state in congress, and Robert Smith Esq. in the same

manner, one of the eight electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

General Washington having been unanimously chosen President of the United States, passed through Baltimore the seventeenth of April, 1789, on his way to congress at New York. On this occasion he was entertained at supper by the citizens, and, to the address delivered him, he replied, "the tokens of regard and affection which I have often received from the citizens of this town, were always acceptable, because I believed them always sincere" &c. adding this declaration, by the strict adherence to which he secured for his memory that reverence which is now and probably will ever be paid to true merit by civilized man. "HAVING UNDERTAKEN THE TASK FROM A SENSE OF DUTY, NO FEAR OF ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES, AND NO DREAD OF LOSING POPULARITY, SHALL EVER DETER ME FROM PURSUING WHAT I CONCEIVE TO BE THE TRUE INTERESTS OF MY COUNTRY."

Laws having passed by congress to carry the federal constitution into effect, the President appointed General O. H. Williams, collector, Robert Purviance Esq. Naval Officer, and Colonel Robert Ballard, surveyor of this port. High duties were imposed on wine, spirits and other luxuries, and duties sufficient to protect the domestic manufacture of soap, candles, hats, shoes, nails &c, were laid, fifty cents per ton on foreign vessels, and on other articles imported, seven and a half to ten per cent which were soon after increased to twelve and a half and fifteen per cent, *ad valorem*.

Other appointments were, Thomas Johnson esq. but he declining, William Paca esq. judge of the District court for Maryland; Richard Potts esq. attorney; colonel Nathaniel Ramsay, marshall, and captain Joshua Barney, clerk; who held their first session in Baltimore the first June of the year following, but occasionally, at Easton and Annapolis for some years. John White esq. agent for the settlement of continental accounts at Annapolis, declining, captain A. Furnival is appointed post master.

Alexander McGilvray a well educated half blood chief and other chiefs of the Creek Indians, who had lately been formidable enemies to the south, pass through Baltimore on a visit to the government, and fifteen years after a number of Osage chiefs and others from beyond the Mississippi visit the town.

Doctors Johnson, Boyd, Goodwin, Brown, Gilder, Buchanan, Wiesenthal, the two last then lately returned from Europe, and others form a medical society, of which the first named gentleman was president. The body of Cassidy, lately executed, was obtained for dissection but was discovered by the populace and taken from the gentlemen who were then studying anatomy or surgery in the town. However, doctor George Buchanan delivered a course of lectures on obstetricks. The ensuing year doctor Andrew Wiesenthal delivered a course of lectures upon anatomy, when lectures upon other branches of medical science were also announced; viz. by doctor George Brown on the theory and practice of Physic, by doctor Lyde

Goodwin on the theory and practice of Surgery, and by doctor Samuel Coale on Chemistry and Materia Medica.

The essay to form a medical school which those learned gentlemen so early undertook, failed then, to be successfully accomplished by others, when the population had increased with the wealth and wants of society.

A great many persons joined the Methodist congregation and for the first time, a preacher was stationed in the town, and a church built by that society on Green now Exeter, near Gay street.

Messrs. Englehard Yeiser and others owning the grounds, cut a new channel for the falls from the lower mill at Bath street, across the meadow to Gay street bridge; of which channel the bounds are fixed by ordinance of the city in 1803, and the old course of the falls by the court house, gradually filled up. After which it became a dispute to whom the ground thus made belonged, which was finally divided between the parties owning the adjoining lands, where there were distinct owners. Mr. Christopher Cruse who had improved the mud machine whilst in the employ of the port wardens, aided by his son Englehard, erected a grist mill near Pratt street, introduced steam power and ground corn as now done, but failed after expending a considerable sum to effect the completion of his invention, for want of capital.

A society for promoting the "abolition of slavery, and for the relief of free negroes, and others, unlawfully held in bondage," was organised, of which Philip Rogers,

Esq. was chosen President and Mr. Joseph Townsend Secretary; but some opposition on the part of the state legislature in 1792, caused them to discontinue; upon which they transferred the building they had erected on Sharpe street, for an African School, to the religious people of colour, who made additions to it. Another society called the Protection Society, was formed in 1817, which was intended nearly for the same objects. Of this society the late Mr. Elisha Tyson, of the society of Friends, was a most active member. Actuated by motives no less benevolent, but guided by more prudence perhaps, than their predecessors; many useful persons of colour were duly protected, and incorrigible servants sold and transported, without interference of the magistracy or of the society.

Samuel Sterett, Esq. was elected in the place of Dr. Coulter one of the delegates to the Assembly.

As a relief to the pecuniary distresses of the inhabitants an association was formed by Messrs. Caton, Vanbibber, A. McKim, Townsend and others to carry on the manufacture of cotton upon a small scale, and some jeans and velvets were made. The carding was performed by the newly invented machinery and small hand jennies were introduced, and if circumstances had required, would no doubt have been extended and continued.

With the commencement of the French Revolution, there happened a real or fictitious scarcity in France, Portugal and some other European countries, which immediately raised the price of the staple of wheat from

80 to 125 cents per bushel, and flour in proportion; which soon rendered these means of public relief unnecessary. It was indeed at November session 1790, that Messrs. Samuel Smith, William Patterson, Jeremiah Yellot, Englehard Yeiser, Robert Gilmor, Thorowgood Smith, Charles Garts, Thomas Hollingsworth, James Edwards, James Carey, Otho H. Williams and Nicholas Sluby, were authorised to take subscriptions for the Bank of Maryland. \$200,000 were subscribed in shares of \$100 each, in fourteen days, being two thirds of the capital, which was paid in during the ensuing year, and the institution went into operation upon a portion of the capital. William Patterson, Esq. being elected President, and Ebenezer Mackie, Esq. Cashier.

The entire capital of \$300,000 was afterwards completed. The state granted peculiar advantages to this institution, which was perpetual, and reserved no part of the stock or direction.

Few of the notes of "the Bank of North America," at Philadelphia, had reached Baltimore at the time, and none of the Banks of New York or Boston, but the officers of "the Bank of the United States," chartered by congress in 1790, thought proper to open a branch here early in 1792, of which the parent board appointed George Gale, Esq. President, and David Harris, Esq. Cashier.

The exorbitant dividends made by the first Bank indicated the want of another, notwithstanding the loans afforded by the office of the United States Bank; but by

their means, a much larger sum was obtained, with much less difficulty, for a new one. Accordingly in 1795, the "Bank of Baltimore" was chartered, after an ineffectual attempt to increase the capital of the first Bank. The capital of this was \$1,200,000, George Salmon, Esq. President and James Cox, Esq. Cashier. The charter of this Bank was limited to twenty years and the state reserving the right to subscribe for 6000 shares at 300 dollars each, has actually paid \$106,200, and appoints two of seventeen directors annually chosen. The charter has served as a model for others, and has been itself renewed.

By an act passed the same session, 1790, Messrs. John Hollins and Joshua Barney are appointed auctioneers, and commence business under the firm of John Hollins & Co. after which the limitation was removed and, by the charter, the auctions are licensed by the city.

The Rev. Dr. John Carroll, who, in the early part of the revolution had been employed, with others, in a political embassy to the Canadians by congress, on the application of the Catholic clergy, was consecrated in England a Bishop of that church, to reside in Baltimore, and returned here in 1790. In 1796 a small chapel was built on the Point, which was succeeded by St. Patrick's church, on Point Market street, in 1807. The German Catholics erected the church on Saratoga street, in 1799, and St. Mary's, a Catholic church at the College, of which Maximilian Godfrey, Esq. was architect, was finished in 1807. Under the auspices of the Bishop, the foundation of the Cathedral in Charles street, the design of which was furnished by



the late Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq. was laid in 1806; and four years after the Bishop became an Arch Bishop.

Sea vessels paid wharfage one dollar first two days each, and four dollars per day afterwards; and three pence per cord of cord wood. It appears that the port wardens received this year 88*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* and expended the same, and that the amount of taxes received or charges paid by the special commissioners, was each 1,927*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* exclusive of paving accounts. The expense of the new court of Oyer and Terminer of the town and county for the year, was 1,994*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; forty five watchmen and officers, 846*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* total 2,840*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The first account was levied upon town and county property, viz. 1,424,502*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* at 3*s.* and 7*d.* per centum; the latter sum was provided for in a balance of fines, licenses and special taxes. There was besides, the amount of fifty five pounds paid for a slave condemned to work on the roads: This might be compensated in his labour, and fair enough; but, the propriety of taxing the public to pay for slaves executed, as still practised, whilst free widows and orphans are deprived of their husbands and fathers, executed pursuant to law, without compensation, is more than doubtful.

According to a list published, the sea vessels belonging to this port, consisted of twenty seven ships, 6701 tons; one snow, eighty tons; thirty one brigs, 3770 tons; thirty four schooners, 2454 tons, and nine sloops, 559 tons, together 102 vessels, 13,564 tons.

Exports from Baltimore, from 1st October, 1789, to 1st July, 1790.

Bees Wax	74 casks	Geuseng	14 casks
Butter	25 firkins	Pig Iron	571 tons
Bread	5,558 bbls.	Bar Iron	4 tons
Bricks	16,100	Meal	2,954 bbls.
Beef	196 bbls.	Pork	383 bbls.
Candles	23 boxes	Peas and Beans	4,145 bushels
Cheese	2,390 lbs.	Rice	1,286 casks
Corn	203,195 bushels	Shingles	2,118,724
Cotton	134 bales	Scantling	516,690 feet
Deer Skins	51 packages	Staves	874,598
Flour	127,284 bbls.	Tobacco	9,442 hhds
Furs	20 packages	Tar	1,140 bbls
Flaxseed	2,152 casks	Turpentine	50 bbls
Fish	1,344 bbls.	Wheat	228,062 bushels

According to the first census taken by the general government, the population of the city and precincts in 1790 amounted to 13,503 persons of all descriptions, viz. white males 6,422; females 5,503; other free persons 323; slaves 1,255.

In the fall of 1789 and spring of 1790, there raged throughout the country, commencing at the south, an epidemic called the *influenza* which was fatal in some instances. It was remarked that the summer of the former year had been uncommonly warm, the mean temperature of the air at Philadelphia for September, being seventy five, and for October sixty-three, with great drought; and that, like the yellow fever which followed, it was contagious in the atmosphere but not by personal communication. It was called by some of the faculty an epidemic putrid cold, and was said to be produced by sudden vegetable putrefaction, as the other disease is thought to be.

On the 7th of May, 1790, the first session of the circuit court of the United States for this district, was held here, by John Blair Esq. of Virginia, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and William Paca Esq. district Judge.

Samuel Sterett Esq. is elected by general ticket, one of the six representatives of this state in congress.— There was a Chesapeake ticket and a Patawmack ticket, the former of which prevailed, but Mr. Sterett who succeeded Mr. William Smith, was on both tickets, and David McMechen Esq. late member, and colonel Samuel Smith were returned to the house of delegates as representatives of the town, without opposition.

On the 28th of June 1790, died at his residence near town, captain Charles Ridgely, one of the framers of the Constitution and many years a delegate of the county to the general assembly.

IN 1791, Messrs. Robert Gilmor, John O'Donnell Stephen Wilson; Charles Ghequiere, John Holmes and others erected a Powder Mill on Gwinn's falls, which was continued by the same or others, until 17th of September 1812, it was blown up a second time and not rebuilt, other mills having been erected in the mean time, that is, the Etna works, on the same stream, built in 1812, and chartered in 1815; and Bellona on Jones's falls, built in 1802 and chartered in 1814, which last has twice exploded, and on each occasion several lives lost, but rebuilt and continued.

The president appoints George Gale Esq. supervisor of the internal taxes levied by congress.

Judge Chase, still judge of the Criminal Court, is appointed chief justice of the General Court of this state, in the place of Thomas Johnson, Esq. appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. By a new organization of the courts of justice, the state is divided into five districts; this county with Anne Arundel and Harford forms the third, and the justices of the peace cease to hold courts or receive any per diem either for civil or criminal matters. The new courts are composed of one Chief Justice for each district, paid a certain salary from the Treasury, and two associates in each county; a per diem was levied for the associates in the Levy of the counties, and certain taxes imposed towards reimbursing the salaries of the Chief Justices, who had the authority of Justices of the Peace, except in matters of small debts, which the latter justices were still to determine without any fee or reward.

Thomas Johnson, Esq. was appointed Chief Judge of this district, but he did not accept; and; the jurisdiction of the admiralty court being superseded by the general government, Benjamin Nicholson, Esq. is appointed Chief Judge of this district early in this year; the associates were General Williams and James Carroll, Esq. Judge Nicholson departed this life the year after his appointment and was succeeded by Joshua Seney, Esq. who resigned in 1796, and Henry Ridgely, Esq. succeeds. In 1792 Col. Howard and William Russell, Esq. were appointed the associate judges of this Court, and successively, Samuel Sterrett, William Owings, William Winchester, Edward Johnson, and Elias Glenn,

Esqrs. the two last, with Judge H. Ridgely forming the Court when re-organized in 1805.

A new Presbyterian Church built on the scite of the former one on East street, and is now the north west corner of Fayette and North streets, was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Allison on the third of July. The plan which is spacious and handsome, was executed by Messrs. John Dalrymple and J. Mosher, builders. The remains of the dead, who had been interred on part of the lot, were then removed to the new cemetery belonging to the society, Fayette street. The new church was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the third of August, 1805, but received no material injury. A small church was erected on Pitt street, in 1800 by the associate Reformed Presbyterians, who were visited occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Annan.

The number of Presbyterians being greatly increased, a "second Presbyterian Church," on Baltimore street, was built in 1804. Mr. George Milleman architect. Rev. John Glendy was first minister. A church is erected on Fayette street, Mr. Robert Watts architect, in 1813, also reformed, for which the Rev. John M. Duncan was appointed minister; the congregation disposing of the one on Pitt street to a society of Covenanters, who chose the Rev. John Gibson for minister. The Presbyterians in 1822, erected another called the third Presbyterian church, on north Eutaw street, of which the Rev. W. C. Walton was first minister.

An assize of bread was fixed by the special commissioners, the two penny fine loaf to weigh thirteen ounces. This regulation was succeeded by another

directing loaves to be of one pound eight ounces or three pound weight, ten years after, by the corporation.

Virginia and Massachusetts having ceded their rights to the north western territory, and the settlements extending beyond the Ohio, a territorial government was organised by congress in 1787, and General Arthur St. Clair appointed governor. But the progress of the settlements was viewed by the Indians as a usurpation of their territorial rights, if not a prelude to their extirpation; and, countenanced by the fortifications of the British within our lines, they formed a powerful coalition and commenced their warfare on individuals. The general government found it necessary to raise a small army for the defence of that frontier, in which several of our citizens took commissions; amongst others, Messrs. William Buchanan, Campbell Smith and George Chase. On the 4th November, 1791, Gen. St. Clair, with a part of the army were suddenly attacked near the Miami and actually surrounded by an immense number, who were expert in firing from behind trees and bushes. The Americans defended themselves with great bravery, and finally fought their way through the enemy, but lost in killed and wounded, above 800 men, ensign Chase was killed and captain Buchanan wounded. More troops being placed under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne, he, on the 20th August, 1794, after a bloody contest in which Capt. C. Smith was dangerously wounded, defeated the Indians near the same place and negotiated a treaty of peace with them.

On the tenth of August a youth was killed on Smiths' wharf by lightning, which also struck

the German church on Conway street. James Calhoun and William Russell Esqrs. and Colonel N. Rogers were appointed justices of the Orphans court for the ensuing year. Colonel Smith and Mr. McMechen were again returned to the assembly, and Robert Gorsuch Esq. was elected Sheriff on the expiration of Mr. Rutters time of acting.

Samuel Sterett, Esq. agent of Messrs. Vanstaphorst & Co. procured from the state and paid them the amount loaned during the war of Independence; and Jas. Barry, Esq. who had lately come from Portugal, was appointed vice consul for Maryland and Virginia.

At the periodical election of 1791, John O'Donnell, Esq. was chosen an elector of the Senate, and John E. Howard, Samuel Chase and James McHenry. Esqs. were elected members of the Senate of Maryland. Mr. Chase declined and Daniel Bowley, Esq. was chosen in his place, and he, resigning in 1793, was succeeded by Robert Smith, Esq.

In October, 1792, Mr. Potts resigned the office of Attorney of the United States for this district, and was succeeded by Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esq. The attorneys who have succeeded him, were John Stephen, Thomas B. Dorsey and Elias Glenn, Esqs. On the 1st November, 1792, was held in this city, the first regular general conference of the Methodist church. On the 17th September, 1792, the Rev. Thomas J. Claggett was ordained Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, and the Rev. Joseph G. J. Bend succeeds Dr. West, Rector of St. Pauls, deceased.

In 1792, the clergymen and ministers of the different sects or churches were incorporated, to receive alms for the poor of every society.

The Roman Catholic clergy were incorporated, and in 1795, trustees of that church, when the German reformed congregation was also incorporated. In 1797, the German Evangelical Reformed and Presbyterian churches, and in 1798, the Baptist congregation and the vestry of every parish. In 1800 the Methodist and Lutheran, and in 1802, *every christian church in the state.*

An act is passed providing for the inspection of pot and pearl ashes. An act dividing the state into districts to elect members of congress, was passed in 1791, in anticipation of the census then to be returned. Congress having fixed the ratio of representation at one member for every 33,000 persons, the general ticket system is abandoned and the state divided into eight districts, of which Baltimore town and county was the 5th, and elected colonel Samuel Smith one of the eight members to which the state was entitled.

As the principles of an independent government are here combined with those of a confederacy of governments, and the constitution of the United States admits the senators as the representatives of the states, it is necessary that the representatives in congress should be elected by the people as direct as possible, and not by the body, or by their state governments, or the constitution is not fairly executed and its principles violated. Nor can the delegates to the Assembly constitute themselves electors of President, while the constitution pro-



vides for a distinct body to make choice of that officer, and to retain the authority to elect or appoint others to be electors, which the members of the state government are prohibited to be themselves, is an evasion of the constitution, if not a dereliction of its terms. The district system was therefore wisely extended to the election of electors, after General Washington's re-election, in which Messrs. William Smith and J. E. Howard were two of ten electors for this state, and before a canvass was commenced for a successor in 1796. That is in 1795, provision was made for the election of electors of President by districts also, and for this the state was divided into ten districts, of which Anne Arundel county, Annapolis and Baltimore town was the fifth and chose one elector. By an act passed in 1802, that is after the general census of 1800, the state was entitled to nine congressmen and the city and county to two members, that is one residing in each, jointly elected. Part of Montgomery county, with Anne Arundel and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, being one of nine districts, elect two electors of President and Vice-President. In 1805, regulations for the election of senators of the state legislature were passed, the city and county of Baltimore electing one each.

Seldom more than three of the justices attended the orphans court and the governor and council were directed to appoint that number only, any two of whom to act, and by special commission Colonel N. Rogers, G. Salmon and William McLaughlin Esqrs. were ap-

pointed; Colonel S. Smith was elected member of congress and John O'Donnell Esq. delegate to the assembly.

THE war which commenced on the continent of Europe in 1792, being extended to Great Britain in the commencement of 1793, it became necessary to protect our commerce by a declaration of neutrality, which was announced by the President the twenty third of April, and the merchants of Baltimore presented him an approbatory address soon after.

The agents of the French convention at *Cape Francois*, having tendered their liberty to such slaves as should take arms against the former government of Hispaniola, General Galbaud and Admiral Gambis attacked the town, and it was plundered and burned by the seamen and negroes the twenty first of June; and on the ninth of July, fifty three vessels bearing about 1000 white and 500 people of colour, flying from the disaster, arrive in Baltimore. Many were quartered in the houses of the citizens, who besides, subscribed above \$12000, for the relief of such as were destitute. Those more fortunate who brought capitals, entered into trade, others introduced new arts or cultivation in the neighbourhood, and with succeeding arrivals from the southern and western parts of the Island, contributed to encrease the wealth as well as the population of the town.

Philadelphia being visited by an alarming mortality from the disease called, "yellow fever," then generally supposed to be imported and contagious, Governor Lee, interdicts all direct intercourse with that city and the

admission of infected vessels, appointing Doctors John Ross and John Worthington to be health officers. A temporary hospital to be procured for mariners of such vessels, and a duty, confirmed by congress, of one cent per ton is granted towards the expense.

Messrs. Thomas Yates and Daniel Bowley commence their improvements on the water between the falls and Harford run. Messrs. Cumberland Dugan and Thomas McElderry commence their wharves below the Centre market, extending from Water steet to the north side of the channel, a distance of 1600 feet. Nine years after Judge Chase commenced his wharf binding on the west side of the falls.

Since the last notice in 1783, there had been a great accession of settlers, amongst whom were Messrs. Hugh Thompson, Edward Ireland, William Lorman, Thomas Tenant, John Holmes, Joseph Thornburgh, Robert Miller, John Donnell, Luke Tiernan, Solomon Birkhead, Solomon Betts, James H. McCulloh, Steuart Brown, Leon Changeur, John Carrere, Henry Didier, A. McDonald, J. P. Pleasants, Barclay and McKean, S. Etting, James Corrie, James Armstrong, &c.

The subject of a city charter, which had occupied the writers in the papers and the citizens generally for near ten years, was taken up by the legislature in 1793, and an act passed for consideration, but the inhabitants of the Point, and the mechanical, the carpenters and republican societies, then lately formed for other purposes, took part in opposition, and it was not carried into effect.

There was an effort made by a number of merchants to open an exchange for the transaction of business, and the buildings at the south west corner of Water and Commerce streets were fitted up and used for the purpose, but after some time was discontinued. George Hammond Esq. having been appointed consul general from Great Britain to the United States; Edward Thornton Esq. now Sir Edward Thornton, is appointed vice consul for Maryland and comes to Baltimore.

SEVERAL Lodges of free masons had been established in Baltimore under the grand lodges of Pennsylvania or Virginia, and as early as 1788, D. Stodder, worshipful master of No. 15, now 6, and officers, obtain a warrant from the *Grand Lodge of Maryland*, held at Easton at different times since the year 1783. On the eighth of May, 1794, the Grand Lodge, Henry Wilmans R. W. G. M. Lambert Smith G. Secretary, assemble in this town.

A company of mounted volunteers had put themselves under command of capt. Plunket and Moore again, of which Samuel Hollingsworth Esq. who had been an officer in the troop, became commander soon after. A volunteer company of artillery was formed, commanded by captain Stodder, and a company of riflemen by captain James Allen.

The Neutrality being much infringed by the maritime powers at war, the President announces a general embargo for thirty days by congress, and the news was received here with much satisfaction on the twenty eighth of March 1794. On the expiration of which, a captain Ramsdall, who in a fit of intoxication, had

hoisted his colours half mast, at the point, was violently seized by the populace and tarred and feathered, as well as a young man named Sinton, who had been an apprentice to Mr. Stodder, who was a ship carpenter, for which the latter was arrested, and denying intentional participation in either case, after much altercation, gave bail, and was with Mr. John Steel and others discharged. The extraordinary pretensions and naval power of the British rendered them most obnoxious and it was thought a war with them could scarcely be avoided; but as the surest means of preserving peace with honour, the President invited serious preparation here both for offence and defence, whilst his minister Mr. Jay, with the terms of accommodation prescribed, was waiting in London their acceptance. The fort at Whetstone point was repaired and the star fort of brick work, added. It was afterwards ceded to the United States and called fort McHenry.

Agreeably to the act of congress of the year before and the provisions made by the legislature, Governor Stone appoints Colonel Smith Major General of the third division, Colonel Hall and Howard declining, and Col. Swan and Charles Ridgely of Hampton esq. Brigadier Generals, the first for the third brigade and the latter for the eleventh brigade of Maryland Militia, and a general enrolment takes place. Considerable amendments were made by the assembly during the partial hostilities against France in 1798.

In 1807, a new law was passed, and General Swan's declining health obliged him to resign, when Colonel Stricker was appointed Brigadier General in his place.

The cavalry being placed under their own field officers in 1809, General Ridgely resigns, when he is succeeded by Tobias E. Stansbury, Esq.

Captain Barney having resigned the office of clerk of the district court the year before, took command of a merchant vessel, in which he was made prisoner by the British. They took him to Jamaica, condemned his vessel and affected to try him for piracy; but he was acquitted at the moment he was demanded by the President, and indemnity was received for the vessel afterwards. Captain Barney was selected to command one of the frigates to be built by the general government, but not being satisfied in respect to rank, he declined, soon after went to France, and entered into the service of that republic. Commanding in 1797, on the St. Domingo station, he visited the Chesapeake, eluded the British and returned to the cape in safety. Capt. Barney was succeeded by Philip Moore, Esq. as clerk of the District Court.

The government intending to fit out several vessels of war at this port, captain Jeremiah Yellot is appointed navy agent, and Mr. David Stodder, builder.

The criminal court was abolished in 1794. The justices of the county court being then Joshua Seney, Esq. chief justice, William Russell and William Owings Esqs. associates, made justices of the criminal court also. Judge Seney resigned, being succeeded as before mentioned, by Henry Ridgley, Esq. and in the year 1797, the criminal business of the city and county was separated, and so continued until a new criminal court was organised in 1800,

The opponents of internal taxes, burn the house of Mr. Nevil, excise officer near Pittsburg, and on the 7th of August, the President issues a proclamation and orders out drafts of Militia to go against them; above 500 leave Baltimore under the command of General Smith, Colonels Stricker and Clemm, on the 8th September, who return from the westward, on the submission of the insurgents, towards the close of the year. Before their departure, however, the yellow fever made its appearance in the town, and Messrs. Gustavus Scott, George Salmon, Jos. Townsend, Alexander M'Kim, Jesse Hollingsworth, Thomas Johnson and Thomas Dixon were appointed a committee of health. There were 344 deaths by the fever and other diseases, during the months of August and September; The malady did not cease until the 15th October, and Capt. James Allen, who had conducted his company of Riflemen as far as Fredrick, returned invalid, and, with other meritorious citizens, fell a victim to the fatal disease.

The site of the Hospital was then selected by Capt. Yellot and others, as a temporary retreat for the Strangers and Sea-faring people; which being purchased of him in 1798, by the Commissioners of health, for the City, and aided by the State, was improved and continued to be so used, until in 1808, it was leased on certain improving conditions, to Doctors Smyth and Mackenzie, who receive the seamen by agreement with the government, or individuals, on terms which the respective parties make; visitors being appointed by the corporation which may also send patients at a stipulated

price; but the Legislature has assumed the property and control of the premises, after the expiration of the lease, by their acts of 1797 and 1816. It was also in 1794, that the same Commissioners purchased for a potters field, a lot of ground opposite the hospital; for which purpose other lots have since been purchased on the East and on the West of the City, at the expense of the corporation. After the interval of three years, the City was afflicted with this disease again, and lost many inhabitants; also, in 1799 and 1800, and partially in 1819 and 1820. It was at these periods, and particularly on account of the fever, that many citizens fled from the town with their families, where it appears the fever did not reach them, and some of them erected country residences which now ornament the vicinity.

Notwithstanding these apparent obstacles, Messrs. Wignell and Reinagle aided by a subscription of shares, completed a small wooden Theatre on Holliday Street, which Messrs. Warren and Wood, with like assistance and during the blockade of 1813, rebuilt of brick, by a design of Mr. Robins, artist, attached to the company; Messrs. Robert C. Long, William Stewart and James Mosher, builders.

George G. Presbury, Esq. was appointed one of the Justices of the Orphans Court. Alexander M'Kim and Jas. Winchester, Esqs. are elected delegates to the Assembly, and Henry Stevenson, Esq. is again elected Sheriff. On the 9th June, Died John Smith, Esq. one of the framers of the Constitution, and lately a Senator of the State Legislature; and on the 15th July, General Otho H. Williams, collector, late of the Maryland



line and Adj. General of the Southern army. General Williams is succeeded in the collectors office by Robt. Purviance, Esq. Col. Nathaniel Ramsey becoming Naval Officer in the place of Mr. Purviance, Jacob Graybell, Esq. is appointed Marshall of this district, and he has been succeeded by Messrs. Reuben Etting, Thomas Rutter and Col. Paul Bentalou, successively.

ON the 27th July 1795, a town meeting was held at the Court House, and a committee chosen to address the President on the subject of the treaty with England, adverse to its ratification. The answer of the President referred the citizens to his answer to the select men of Boston; in which, being disposed to adopt the treaty, he appeals to the principles of conscious rectitude contained in his answer to the address of this town, on his first election to the Presidency, and hopes that experience will justify him.

In 1785 an act of Assembly had passed to authorise the acceptance of a lot on Saratoga Street, presented the protestant Episcopal congregation by Col. Howard, for a parsonage, which is now finished and occupied by Doctor Bend.

The Vestry of St. Paul's parish, purchase the church at Baltimore Street Bridge, which was erected by Jacob Myers and others, Dutch Calvinists, in 1785, and had been injured by the fresh of the ensuing year and repaired, for an additional protestant episcopal church, to which the Vestry gave the name of Christs Church, and in 1804, they raise the steeple and procure a choir of six Bells. Upon this acquisition, the Rev. John Ire-

land was appointed associate minister of the parish, and Mr. Michael Diffenderffer and others, of the Dutch Calvinist society, who had procured a parsonage on Second Street for their then minister, the Rev. Mr. Boehme, erect their present Church, the steeple of which built by Mr. George Rohrbach in 1803, was slightly injured by lightning at the time of raising. The successors of Mr. Boehme were, the Revd. Messrs. Pomp, Trultenier, Troyer, Baker and Helfenstein their present minister.

The tonnage of the State reported soon after the adoption of the Constitution, was 36,305 tons registered and 7,976 tons licensed and enrolled vessels, but in 1795 the former was 4807 tons, and the latter 24,470 tons, of which the proportion of the district of Columbia north of the Patowmack was about one seventh; so that in the space of five years only, the proportion of smaller vessels, which at the first period had been less than a fourth of the larger kind, had become equal to one half of the increased tonnage, and afforded a conspicuous evidence of the great and growing importance of the Chesapeake Bay; while the favorable situation of this town to reap the advantages of its navigation is shown, not only by the known increase of the exports and imports, but by observations made by Judge Jones from his then residence at North Point, at which place had been counted passing to Baltimore, in 1795, 109 ships, 162 brigs, 350 sloops and schooners and 5,464 bay craft or small coasters. Reference to the increased inspections of fish, will exhibit another practical benefit we derive from this great Southern Lake. According to

the reports published, the value of goods entered at the Custom House for exportation from 1st Oct. 1790 to 1st Oct. 1791, was \$1,690,930; to 1792, \$1,782,861, to 1793, \$2,092,660; to 1794, \$3,456,421; to 1795, \$4,421,924, together, \$13,444,796, and the exports from Maryland \$20,026,126; so that this town already exported two thirds of the whole amount exported by the State.

The receipts into the treasury of the U. States for the space of five years, amounted to \$2,235,914, of which however, a deduction is to be made for drawbacks paid after the monies were remitted from Baltimore; and as to the reports of exports, it is to be observed, that no certain rule is enforced to ascertain the value, and that, depending on the discretion of the shipper, it is probable that the quantities and value of the shipments exceed the entries for exportation.

At this period Mr. Josias Pennington, who had married a daughter of Mr. Hanson, the original owner and Mr. John Taggart, obtained the 3d and 4th mills on Jones' Falls; and, at great expense in cutting a race through a spur of the granite ridge, which there approaches the town, united the water power of both, for a new and extensive mill, which is now owned by Messrs. Keller and Foreman, within a mile of the navigation. Not long after, the Messrs. Ellicotts, taking up the water from Gwinn's Falls a mile and a quarter above, convey it along the east bank, and obtain an elevation sufficient for three mills of above twenty feet fall each, in succession, which they build at the place where the great western road by Frederick Town.

passes the stream, and within three miles of the wharves in the town. In consequence of these improvements, and others of the kind made in the neighborhood by Messrs. Tyson, Hollingsworth, &c. the manufacture of flour was greatly increased and little or no wheat was exported afterwards; and it may now be remarked, that the introduction of other mechanical improvements, which employ an increased population, that are consumers, and not growers of wheat or manufacturers of flour, has produced a great disparity between the quantities of this article inspected and that exported, yielding a certain market for a great proportion of the product of agriculturists and millers labour, independent of commerce or the demand abroad.

The rule adopted for the General Assessment of property being less than a fourth of the current value, had hitherto prevented the difficulties which now occurred between landlords and tenants in relation to the proportion of taxes on grounds and improvements, separately assessed. It was found that the taxes upon the ground, even at the low valuation of property, absolved the rent and sometimes exceeded it, where the property had been leased at an early day, and where in fact it had become the most valuable. To avoid this for the future, Judge Chase, and other proprietors of lots, commenced the introduction into their leases of a stipulation that the rent reserved, whatever it might be, should be clear and free of all public dues, and the law expressly provides for the performance of the contract in these cases, but is silent as to the others. To do justice in the former cases it seems to be necessary that

the landlords interest in the ground, as far as concerns the payment of taxes, should be determined by the amount of his rent, estimating the capital upon which he shall pay, at the legal rate of interest, reducing that capital again by the difference between the current and the assessed value of the improvements and other property; so long as such difference is suffered to exist, only; and that the lessee or tenant, who alone is benefitted or affected by the rise or fall of the whole premises, should pay all the surplus of the tax, or so much less, when so ascertained, be the same more or less.

Inequalities in the assessments will not be so apparent, whilst there is less value assessed, and injustice is often suffered even by many who conceive themselves favoured. But, what is of more importance perhaps, the want of means to enforce the payment of taxes upon the unimproved property of absentees or minors, of which generous minds refuse to become the purchasers, and the taxes upon property of so little value to offer no compensation for the expense of collection, greatly enhances the amount of taxes upon those who can and do pay all, sooner or later. The lien for taxes being permanent, there should be an officer designated to ascertain and receive them, at the time of alienation or any other time, and provision made for disposing of vacant lands and lots for arrears of public dues, at a certain time, and with certain exceptions, the same as if they had never been surveyed or patented, and they actually belonged to the State, the county or the city, to whichever the arrears are due.

The Baltimore and Maryland Insurance companies

are formed and incorporated, the first upon a capital paid in, and the latter upon a tenth part and the surplus, in negociable notes received with suitable endorsers, annually. The Chesapeake, Union and Marine Insurance Companies are incorporated in 1804, the two last of which have been discontinued, and in 1813, the Patapsco and Universal Companies, which are still in operation.

On the 4th of December 1795, Cokeburry College erected at Abington in Harford county by the Methodist Society in 1785, was burned, by design as was supposed, and the next year, that is 1796, the same society purchased a spacious building erected by the proprietor of the Fountain Inn for an assembly or ball room, contiguous to the Light-street Church, and established an academy and free school there. During divine service on the 4th of December of the same year, the church was discovered to be on fire, and both buildings were unfortunately consumed. The concurrence of these destructive fires on the same day of the year and within so short a period, not only reduced the means of the society, but discouraged them from any similar undertaking of the kind for many years. Perhaps it was a providential dispensation to instruct them that their well intended munificence might be better applied. It may indeed be said, that some of the charities destined to create artificial wants and refinements in a number of fellow beings who might be otherwise exempt from them, would be employed in a way more consistent with real benevolence, if appropriated to assuage the tortured minds of those who were involuntarily

placed in situations more exposed. By extending to all, the means of polished life and bringing together youth of different circumstances, the one inhales the pride of command which defies parental authority, and the other a spirit of envy, begetting desires which cannot be gratified, and destroying that filial attachment in which the parent should find a reward, while society, which furnishes no adequate substitute for either, becomes a prey to the want of both. Children of fortune fallen heirs to misfortune, oftener occupy the cells of the Hospital, while they who would not experience a reverse of fortune, without the interference of others zeal are forced to the work house of ignominy from the many necessary and reputable occupations of laborious industry. Alas! how many there are of both descriptions, especially in commercial societies, who, coming short of real wisdom, envy the child of nature, and by the inebriating draft, or other means, prematurely cut the thread of life and hasten to an awful eternity.

There are however, institutions for instruction of young and old whose utility is no way equivocal, which are an accumulation of means in the hands of those destined to be the benefactors of society, and do not abruptly interfere with its organization.—Amongst such a circulating library claims a conspicuous rank; and in the same year.

The Right Revd. Bishop Carroll, the Revd. Doctor's Patrick Allison and Joseph G. J. Bend, Doctor George Brown, Messrs. Richard Caton, Thomas Poultney, James Carroll, George W. Field, Robert Gilmor, Nich-

Olas Brice, David Harris and others, form a Library company, which was incorporated the following year, the above named gentlemen being elected officers and managers.

John B. Bernabeu, Esq. now Chevalier De Bernabeu, was appointed his Catholic Majesty's Consul for Maryland, and came here to reside. David M'Mechan, Esq. is again elected in the place of Mr. M'Kim, one of the delegates to the General Assembly.

EARLY in the year 1796 Samuel Chase, Esq. Chief Justice of the general court, was appointed one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and James M'Henry, Esq. Secretary of the war department. Judge Seney resigned, and Henry Ridgeley, Esq. is appointed Chief Justice of the judicial district. Doctor Andrew Weisenthal is appointed one of the Judges of the Orphans Court. The jurisdiction of single justices out of Court, in matters of debt, which had been extended from 15 to 110, in 1791, was still without fees or perquisites; they then ceased to hold courts, and received no per diem of course; their fees were regulated at this time, 1796, as they now continue: Though they were at all times lower than any where else, and no check to vexatious litigation, the jurisdiction was increased to \$50 in 1809, without increase of fees; but, high or low, justice and peace would be promoted if the fees were paid into the City Treasury as a fund for Justices salaries.

The house of General Smith on the North Side of Water Street, was erected on a plan furnished by him-



self, and executed by Messrs. John Scroggs, Robert Steuart and James Mosher, builders.

The charitable Marine Society was formed and incorporated in the names of Thomas Elliot, David Porter, Thomas Cole, Daniel Howland and others, masters of vessels, or their friends.

The second general conference of the methodists was held this year, and repeated every fourth year successively thereafter.

The legislature authorise the filling up and wharfing Light street, from Pratt street to the opposite side of the harbour, including all the space eastward of Charles street. That part of the city would have been benefited, had the front of the streets leading from the west, been converted to public docks, to secure a greater extent of landing, especially as the canal to the middle branch, for which new commissioners were now appointed, was not opened.

At length, on the last day of the year 1796, a law is passed to constitute the Town a City, and incorporate the inhabitants by the name of "the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore;" and that the best means were sought by our Legislators, to restrain the errors and promote the happiness of a numerous and mixed society, is proved by the enlightened views which they have concisely expressed in the following preamble: "Whereas it is found by experience, that the *good order, health and safety* of large Towns and Cities, cannot be preserved, nor the evils and accidents to which they are subject, avoided or remedied, without an internal power COMPETENT TO ESTABLISH A POLICE AND REGULATIONS,

fitted to their particular circumstances, wants and exigences.”

The act of incorporation, which of course abolished the port wardens and town and special commissioners and transferred their powers and some additional authority, to a chief executive officer, by the usual title of Mayor, having a qualified negative on the city laws, and a legislative body or council of two branches; the first of two members for each of eight wards, into which the city was divided, pursuant to the act, and beginning at the west, elected directly by the voters of the ward annually, and the second branch of one member for each ward and the Mayor, elected by electors chosen every second year, two for each ward by the voters thereof. A certain residence and a property qualification were required in all, and the Mayor was *ex-officio*, a justice of the peace in all matters, except the recovery of small debts and was bound to enforce the acts of the city legislature, and upon nominations by the second branch, appointing inspectors and other city officers, but no bailiffs or means to pay them.

The surplus received from certain licenses and fines granted to the Washington College in 1784, was continued to the city, with the duties on tonnage and auctions, and power to levy a tax upon assessed property, not exceeding fifteen shillings in the 100 pounds, or seventy five cents per 100 dollars. It required no little exertion of the talents and influence of Messrs. McMe-chen, McHenry, Robert Smith and Winchester, the senators and delegates at the time, to reconcile the citizens to the charter, such as it was, especially those of

the Point or Deptford Hundred, who were conciliated by an exception from any tax towards deepening the upper harbour or basin.

Still the act was introduced as an experiment for a year only, and another was passed the ensuing session to give it perpetual duration, with an enumeration of some of the principal powers.

Gabriel Duvall, Esq. of Annapolis, and Doctor John Archer, of Harford, are chosen electors of President and Vice President of the United States. James Winchester, Esq. was chosen an elector of the Senate for the City, and Charles Ridgely of Hampton, and Charles Ridgely of W. Esqs. for the County. Col. Howard, and Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esq. were elected members of the Senate of the State, but the Colonel appointed a member of the Senate of the United States, is succeeded by David M'Mechen, Esq. and Robert Smith Esq. was elected to the house of delegates in the place of Mr. M'Mechen.

THE elections for city officers under the charter took place early in 1797, and resulted as follows:

James Calhoun, Esq. Mayor.

Members of the First Branch of the City Council.

First Ward.—James Carey, Ephraim Robinson—  
Second Ward, Samuel Owings, Doctor George Buchanan—Third Ward, Zeb Hollingsworth, James McCannon—Fourth Ward, Hercules Courtenay, David McMechen—Fifth Ward, Thomas Hollingsworth, Adam Fonerden—Sixth Ward, Baltzer Schaeffer, Peter Frick—Seventh Ward—James Edwards, Frederick Schaeff-

fer—Eighth Ward, Joseph Biays, William Trimble.—  
Her. Courtenay, Esq. was chosen President of this  
branch.

Members of the Second Branch:

First Ward—William Goodwin—Second Ward,  
Colonel Nicholas Rogers—Third Ward, John Merry-  
man—Fourth Ward, Henry Nicolls—Fifth Ward, Ro-  
bert Gilmor—Sixth Ward, Richard Lawson—Seventh  
Ward, Edward Johnson—Eighth Ward, Job Smith,  
Esqs. who chose John Merryman, Esq. their Presi-  
dent.

William Gibson, Esq. clerk of the county, was ap-  
pointed Treasurer; Richard H. Moale, Esq. Register,  
and John Hopkins, Esq. Collector, but the duties of  
Treasurer and Register were soon after united; Mr.  
Moale, who had been clerk to the Commissioners, filling  
both offices.

One of the first acts of the Corporation was an ex-  
pression of approbation, gratitude and good wishes to  
wards General Washington, passing through the city  
homeward after the expiration of the second period of  
his presidential term, in an address dated the 14th  
March of which the following is a copy.

To George Washington, Esq.—Sir, to partake of the  
prosperity arising from your unwearied attention to the  
welfare of your country—to admire that firmness which  
has never been disconcerted in the greatest difficul-  
ties, and which has acquired vigor in proportion to  
the exigency—to feel that honorable ascendancy you  
have obtained in the well founded opinion of your fel-  
low citizens, by a wise administration, and the exercise

of the virtues of a private life, and to suppress our admiration and acknowledgement would be wanting to our own individual sensation, and the just expectation of those we represent.

Permit, therefore, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, amongst the first exercises of their corporate capacity, to gratify themselves and their constituents, in the sincere expressions of regret for your retirement; their lively gratitude for your public services; their affectionate attachment to your private character; their heartfelt farewell to your person and family; and their unceasing solicitude for your temporal and eternal happiness. In behalf of the Corporation of the City of Baltimore,  
**JAMES CALHOUN, Mayor.**

To which was returned the following reply.

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.—  
Gentlemen, I receive with grateful sensibility the honour of your address.

To meet the plaudits of my fellow citizens for the part I have acted in public life, is the highest reward next to the consciousness of having done my duty to the utmost of my abilities, of which my mind is susceptible—and I pray you to accept my sincere thanks for the evidence you have now given me, of your approbation of my past services—for those regrets which you have expressed on the occasion of my retirement to private life, and for the affectionate attachment you have declared for my person. Let me reciprocate most cordially, all the good wishes you have been pleased to extend to me and my family, for our temporal and eternal happiness.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON**

For some time the French privateers had annoyed the American trade in the West Indies and now our vessels became a prey even in their own ports. Among others the Hope, captain Rodgers, and Plato, Lawrenson, were condemned as lawful prizes.

The frigate Constellation of 36 guns is built at Harris's Creek, and Thomas Truxton, Esq. appointed commander. Captain David Porter, Senior, establishes a signal house on Federal Hill, opposite but near to and in sight of the town, by which the approach of public and private vessels to the Bodkin and North Point is immediately known.

A congregation of Baptists attached to the Reverend John Healy, erect a small church on the Point, which was succeeded by the one in Fleet street, in 1811, and all that society being previously united, is called the Second Baptist Church. The society in and near Baltimore form an association, called "The Baltimore Association," and meet here occasionally, and soon after, that is 1798, Trustees of the First Church are incorporated. It was also in 1797, a subscription was got up for a Hall for dancing, and the building was erected in Holliday street, from a design by Colonel N. Rogers, Messrs. Robert C. Long, James Donaldson Hessington and Lauder, builders, which was called the Assembly Room.

Mr. George Keating published a small plan of the city, and two years after another was published by Mr. Charles Varle, which included some of the environs, with views of the above building, and Messrs. Dugan and McElderry's improvements, market space.

The criminal business of the city was separated from that of the county, but the justices of the county court remained justices of both, as before.

Colonel Howard having completed the Senatorial term is re-appointed Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years. Adam Fonerden, Esq. is elected a delegate to the assembly in the place of Mr. McMechen, and Corns. H. Gist, Esq. is elected sheriff.

On the 19th March, 1797, died in this city at an advanced age, Daniel Dulany, Esq. Barrister, formerly secretary of the province and member of council, and of the upper house under the proprietary government; and on the 2d September, 1792, at Charleston, S. C. where he had closed his military career, married his second wife and settled, General Mordecai Gist, formerly of this place, and first captain of the Independent company.

THE French directory refused to treat with, or receive the ambassadors of peace, Messrs. Pinkney, Marshall and Gerey; the privateers continuing their depredations upon our commerce, and the government subjecting individual citizens to great indignities; congress having long since liquidated and paid the former loans made by France, revoke the existing treaties with that nation and prepare for defence. In July, congress voted an addition to the army and naval forces, and authorised the seizure of French vessels which were armed, manifesting a philanthropic desire to spare private property by sea as well as by land. In an address to Gen.

Smith, who had then just succeeded in his re-election to congress, a number of the citizens, representing a great majority of the voters of the town, pronounce their approbation of the steps taken by government towards the directory. On the 7th November, Gen. Washington who had accepted the command of the army again, and designated Col. Howard to be one of the brigadier generals, if necessary, arrived here and reviewed general Swann's brigade. On this last visit of the Beloved Chief and Brother, the R. W. Mr. William Belton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, presented a copy of their constitution then just revised, and an address, to which the General returned an answer highly commendatory of the benevolent purposes of the institution.

Two new troops of volunteer cavalry were raised, one of Point gentlemen, commanded by Capt. James Biays, and one in town by Capt. Bentalou.

The ships *Baltimore* and *Montezuema*, merchant vessels of this port, were fitted out with twenty guns each, the first commanded by Capt. Isaac Philips and the last by Capt. Alexander Murray. On the 16th November, the *Baltimore* having convoyed a number of American vessels near the Havana, was met by a British squadron under admiral Loring, who invited Capt. Philips on board his ship, and, in his absence, had above fifty men brought away from the *Baltimore*, as British seamen, which captain Philips resented strenuously and offered up his ship. Upon this Loring returned all the men but five, and captain Philips being without a commission for his ship, and thinking the government would



find some better means of redress, hoisted his flag and proceeded, but was dismissed the service on his return without a trial, by an order of the Secretary of the Navy. John Rodgers and Andrew Sterett, appointed Lieutenants of the Navy and David Porter Jr. Midshipman, were on board the Constellation and contributed by their gallant behaviour, to the capture of the Insurgente French frigate, 9th February, 1799. Besides the above Baltimore gentlemen, there also entered the navy about this period, Messrs. John Ballard, William Peterkin, Charles Ridgely, John and Joseph Nicholson and George Levely; and another ship was fitted out called the Patapsco, to be commanded by Captain Geddes.

Notwithstanding the interruptions of the American trade by the belligerents, the staple of flour which already got up to eight dollars, continued rising throughout the war, until 1799, the price here was above ten dollars, and the amount of the exports which was higher that year than any other, before or since, was necessarily affected by these high prices, but the country increased rapidly in wealth as well as population, as was to be expected in such a state of things as then existed in the commercial world.

To relieve the county courts from duties not judiciary, levy courts are organised by law in 1798 and eleven justices appointed for this city and county, take charge of the property and finances: The tobacco inspectors formerly nominated by the vestries, and latterly by the the courts of justice, are now by this court as are the county constables and overseers of the roads.

The legislature also pass an act to present abuses in

the practice of medicine and surgery, the want of which had been announced ten years before, incorporating the faculty, prohibiting any from commencing practice thereafter without a license from a board of examiners. This restriction was so far modified in 1816, as to permit the graduates of reputed seminaries or colleges to practice without other license.

The form and dimensions of brick for building, or sale, were established, and in 1807, wooded buildings were prohibited from being erected in the central and improved parts of the city, by ordinance, a prohibition which has been extended since.

The property of the city subject to taxes, was valued at 699,519*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* pursuant to a general assessment law and five commissioners for the city and five for the county appointed.

At a town meeting on the 7th of September, it was resolved, that a subscription should be opened for money to aid the distressed inhabitants of Philadelphia, then afflicted by the yellow fever, and on the 15th, the Mayor suspended the communication between the citizens. Wm. Wilson and Archibald Buchanan, Esqs. are elected delegates.

On the fifth of July, 1798, John Moale Esq. many years presiding justice of the county court and member of the convention in 1774 for this county, departed this life at an advanced age; on the eleventh of September, also at an advanced age, Alexander Lawson Esq. formerly clerk of Baltimore county court; and on the twentieth of October, at his then residence in Queen Annes county, Joshua Seney Esq. late chief

justice of this district and formerly member of congress.

THE Rev. William Du Bourg, now bishop of the catholic church in Louisiana, with other clergymen of that society, then lately arrived from France, establish an academy near the intersection of Franklin and Greene streets in 1791, to which considerable additions were made in 1804, aided by a lottery, with permission of the legislature to grant diplomas in any of the faculties, and incorporated, Mr. Du Bourg being first President. After which the Rev. Messrs. Nagot, Tessier and other clergymen, who had established a theological seminary there, added to this establishment a handsome church, the style of which is gothic, from a design furnished by Max. Godfroy, Esq.

The Rev. Doctor Bend and others form the society, for the education of poor female children, which is incorporated by the name of the Benevolent society, and a house built for their reception on Price street, near the western limits of the city. The female humane association charity school is incorporated in 1801, which was superseded by the Orphaline Charity School in 1807.

The Methodist society established a free school for male children, which was incorporated in 1808, soon after which, the trustees purchased and improved the lot on Courtland street, for its use.

Capt. J. Yellot who died in 1805, bequeathed the interest of \$10,000 for the free school of St. Peter's Congregation, as did Mr. J. Corrie, merchant, a large sum

in 1806, which last however, fell to the heir at law by a defect of the will, and Mr. James Dall, merchant, who died in 1808, bequeathed \$5000 towards the education of poor boys.

Agreeably to the powers of the corporation, an addition was made to the city, of a small parcel of ground situated North of Saratoga street in 1799, and the bounds of Harford street and Canal were fixed, together with the channel of the basin.

On the 28th May 1799, a fire broke out on the West side of South street, and consumed a number of ware houses and much valuable property, between that street and Bowley's wharf.

In this same year the Revd. John Hargrove, who had espoused the doctrines of Baron Swedenbourg, and others of that faith, erect the **NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE** at the corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets, which was dedicated the ensuing year.

Heretofore the Citizens had witnessed much confusion and turbulence, by the multitudes of people assembled at elections for the Town and County, the legislature therefore change the constitution in this respect, by dividing both into districts, the wards of the city serving for districts within the same; two years after, the manner of voting was limited to ballots, instead of voice, and these seasons ceased to be riotous as they had been.

At the session of 1799 a new Court of Oyer and Terminer is organized for Baltimore City and County, and Walter Dorsey, Esq. appointed Chief Justice, George G. Presbury and Job Smith, Esqrs. Associate Justices. In 1805, William S. Summers, Esq. is ap-

pointed Clerk of this Court; who, dying in 1807, is succeeded by Thomas Harwood. Esq. In 1808, Judge Dorsey resigns and is succeeded by John Scott, Esq. who, dying in 1813, is succeeded by Luther Martin, Esq. In the same year, 1799, James Winchester, Esq. was appointed Judge of the District Court, in the place of Mr. Paca deceased.

The Insurgente French Frigate is captured by Capt. Truxton, brought here and fitted out, but was, with Capt. Patrick Fletcher and all the crew, lost at sea the ensuing winter.

On the petition of the proprietors, Pratt street from Franklin Lane, was directed to be opened to the Falls, and it was then opened from Frederick street, and a bridge erected by Ordinance of the Corporation, to connect that street with the one called Queen street.

Pratt street had been opened westwardly as early as 1795, and in 1811, a law was passed for extending it eastwardly across Cheapside, Hollingsworth and Elliott's docks, but this was not effected until another was passed in 1816, including that part of the new street only, which runs from Light street to Franklin lane; when another law passed to open and extend North lane which was called Belvidere, now North street; and another, to extend Lombard street eastwardly, not yet carried into effect.

At the Falls, North street diverges and the eastern section, still called Belvidere street, is connected with the York Road by a wooden bridge of one arch, 170 feet span, built by Mr. L. Werawag, at the expense of the city. By extending and uniting so many streets

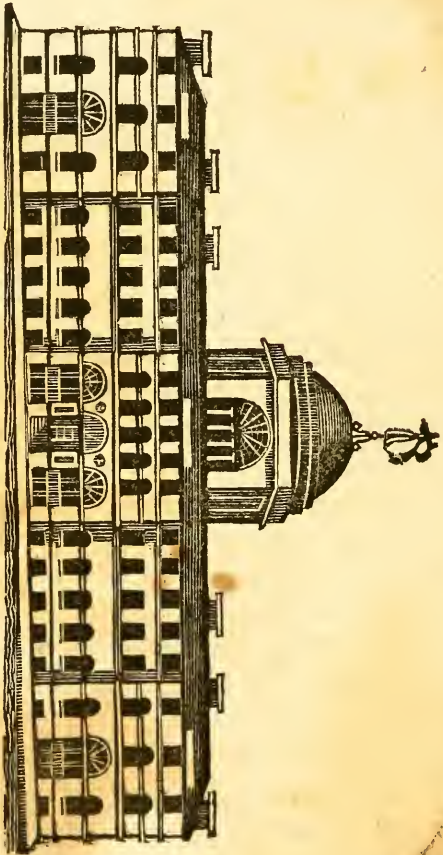
across an unimproved part of the town which lay between the improved parts each side of the Falls, two towns of the same name, so long separated in fact, an important step was taken to render them mutually beneficial to each other, and promote the ultimate prosperity of both.

Pursuant to an act of 1820, Pratt street was continued from Gay street, eastwardly, to Frederick street, and an act is passed to open Forest, now Hillen street, southwardly, from High street to the Falls, not yet effected.

In 1807 an act was passed to open Centre street, eastwardly from Howard street to the Falls, and a bridge was built there; and in 1811 St. Pauls, now Saratoga street, was extended from Charles to Fish street, uniting those streets. In 1809 Mr. Christopher Hughes obtains a license to extend his grounds, south side of the Basin, northwardly to Lee street, and from Forrest to Johnson street eastwardly, with a reservation of the grounds fronting streets for public use, afterwards rescinded in whole or in part. In 1814, the corporation purchased the water rights, and soon after commenced the public dock, between town and point, directing the course of the Falls into that dock, and putting a draw bridge, exclusive of platform, 60 feet long, at the entrance of it, which is 210 feet wide, so that a direct communication is formed from Chase's wharf and the west side of the town, to the west end of the Point.

The port wardens had determined the width of the Falls, before the city was chartered, at 60 feet above





The Baltimore Exchange.



Baltimore street bridge and 80 feet below it, and now complete the survey of the harbour, which the corporation confirm in 1805 and 1807, and in 1815, a resolution is passed to sanction the deepening of the bed and walling in the sides of the Falls.

It was in 1799, Messrs. John Hollins and James A. Buchanan, erect those two spacious houses on the west side of Washington square, Messrs. James Mosher and Jacob Small, builders.

Archibald Buchanan and George Johonnot, Esqs. are elected to represent the Town in the House of Delegates.

ON the 15th of December, we learned the decease of General Washington, which happened the day before, and on the first January, funeral rites were celebrated. The military including the regulars then stationed at Fort McHenry, and the citizens, including many from the country, formed a procession to the head of Baltimore street, where an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Allison. From thence the procession returned to Christ Church, and when the bier had entered, the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Doctor Bend, before an immense concourse deeply affected at the loss which they had sustained, and anxious to manifest the grateful sentiments by which they were animated towards the memory of the hero, who had so often testified his regard for them, and rendered the most important services to their country.

On the 15th June 1800, President Adams passed

through town from the seat of government, then lately moved to Washington, and the corporation presented him an address of congratulation.

Charles Burrell, Esq. is appointed Post Master; John E. C. Schultze, Esq. his Prussian Majesty's Consul, and Peter Colin, Esq. Consul of their Majesties, the kings of Denmark and Sweden.

Doctor John B. Davidge, who had been educated in Europe, and some time settled in Baltimore, commenced a course of Lectures on the principles and practice of Midwifery, to which the next season, he added practical surgery, and the third season demonstrative anatomy. Those lectures were delivered at his residence, and though they were never attended by a dozen students, the Doctor erected an Anatomical Hall near the south east intersection of Liberty and Saratoga streets, being joined by Doctor James Cocke, in the lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and by Doctor John Shaw, who delivered lectures on Chemistry at his own dwelling. The Anatomical Lectures had scarcely commenced in the new hall, when a clamour was raised by some ignorant neighbors; it was demolished by the populace, and the Doctor's preparations destroyed; upon which, and for two or three years after, the Anatomical and Surgical Lectures were delivered at the county Alms House.

The Directory having failed in their warfare in Europe, as they had in their diplomacy with us, solicited a renewal of the Embassy they had rejected in 1798; but lost their power, as well as the form of government under which they acted, before the arrival of the new Min-

isters, and early in 1800, General Napoleon Bonaparte, lately made FIRST CONSUL of the French republic, concludes a treaty of peace with this country; hostilities ceased and the army and navy was reduced here.

Mr. Marcus McCausland erects the Brewery in Holiday street, and a new powder magazine is erected on the south side of the river, by the Corporation.

The assembly pass a law to authorise the corporation to introduce water into the city, which was not carried into effect. Messrs. Robert G. Harper, William Cooke, John McKim, John Donnell, Robert Gilmore, and others, form a society for the purpose, in 1804, and purchasing the mill property next the city, convey the water by canal and raise it by water power to elevated reservoirs, being incorporated in 1808. In the same year Messrs. Joseph and James Biays procure a license to sink pipes and dispose of water from their spring on the point.— A number of Gentlemen form a society, which they call “The society of St. George,” to relieve emigrants from England; and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, the Rev. Dr. Bend, Mr. James Priestly, Doctor Crawford and others form a society by the name of “the Maryland society for promoting useful knowledge,” both of which societies were discontinued after a few years.

By the new census the city, without the precincts, contain white males, 11294; females, 9606; other free persons, 2771; slaves, 2843; precincts supposed, 5000; total, 31,514, being an increase of 18,011 persons in the last ten years. Gabriel Duvall, Esq. of Annapolis, is again elected an elector of President and Vice-President for this district, and Nicholas R. Moore Esq. of the

county for the sixth district. Owen Dorsey, Esq. is appointed a justice of the orphans court. Robert Smith and James H. McCulloch Esqrs. are elected delegates, and James Wilson, Esq. sheriff.

INNOCULATION with vaccine matter having been discovered as a preventative for small pox, by Doctor Jenner five years before, in 1801 Mr. Wm. Taylor, merchant, received from his brother Mr. John Taylor, then in London, a quantity of matter for propagation, and being delivered through Doctor M. Littlejohn physician of Mr. Taylor's, to Doctor James Smith, he introduces it generally and successfully. Upon the application of Doctor Smith, the legislature of Maryland becomes the first to sanction the distribution; and in 1809, he is granted a lottery to raise a certain compensation for the distribution of matter gratuitously, during six years; and in 1810, the Rev. Doctor Bend, Wm. Gwynn, Esq. Doctor Smith and others, form a society for promoting vaccination generally, but this society was discontinued and another erected in 1822, of which Doctor James Stewart was President. There was at each of these periods cause to apprehend the propagation of the small pox among the citizens, but when by some exertions, the occasion happily disappeared, the society languished and disappeared also. Many institutions of this beneficial kind have failed here, not perhaps, from the want of zeal or perseverance, but because there is less real or permanent want of them, in a country which affords so many inducements to self-government, with the means to procure independence. Unless a certain

fund is secured at once, by tax or by donation, for future exigences; it seems that societies of voluntary benevolence, which are a tax upon charity itself, exhausting the means of those who are disposed to do most good; which leave the unfeeling miser at liberty to indulge his selfish and unsocial propensities, are often apologies for good governments, and seldom more than auxiliaries to the best; will be of precarious duration, until such revolution takes place in the number and circumstances of individuals and state of society, generally, as shall assimilate us to the Europeans, which happily, must be as remote as it is to be depreciated.

In the same year 1801, the legislature authorised the building of a Lazaretto, which was accordingly put up by the corporation, on the point opposite fort McHenry, which has lately become one of the bounds of the city eastward.

Messrs. Emanuel Kent, Elisha Tyson, William Maccreery, Richardson Stewart, and others, form a society to furnish medicinal relief to the poor gratuitously, which in 1807 is incorporated by the name of the "Baltimore general Dispensary," and relief for drowning persons provided, there having been since the foundation and to that time, 6263 patients. This society, for a charitable purpose of all others the most interesting perhaps, has by great exertions outlived most of its contemporaries, should receive a certain support from government, or be made an appendage of the alms-house permanently provided for, as are other public charges and this itself is in other places.

Robert Smith, Esq. is appointed Secretary of the navy, the duties of which department had been a short time committed to general Smith; and part of the year 1805, the former held the office of attorney general of the United States, but returned to the navy department, and was appointed secretary of state in 1804, having in the mean time, that is in 1806, been appointed chancellor of the state, and chief judge of this district, but declined.

John Scott, Esq. who had lately removed from Kent county, and Thomas Dixon, Esq. are elected delegates to the assembly, and William Smith, James H. McCulloch and J. T. Worthington, Esqrs. members of the senate, of which James H. McCulloch, Esq. had been chosen elector for the city, and John F. Worthington and Tobias E. Stansbury, Esqrs. electors for the county.

MR. BENJAMIN HENFREY, an Englishman, had lately discovered and attempted to bring into use, a species of coal from Gen. Ridgely's lands, about six miles north east of the town, but did not succeed. Mr. Henfrey was however, more successful soon after, in discovering a method of creating light by gas from wood, exhibited experiments here and actually lighted Richmond in Virginia, before any similar discovery was known.

On the twenty eighth of August 1802, during a storm of hail the flag staff at fort McHenry on whetstone point, and a house in Bridge street, were struck by lightning.

On the cessation of hostilities in Europe after the treaty of Amiens, the prices of produce and the amount

of exports fell considerably, but this state of things was not of sufficient duration to affect the progress of the city, or of the country generally.

The island of Hispaniola was reduced by the French, but was recovered by the blacks assisted by the english blockading squadron, the next year, when Mr. Jerome Bonaparte youngest brother of the then first Consul of France, with General Reubell son of the late Director Reubell, came here on their way homeward and married.

The Rev. Dr. James Whitehead succeeds Mr. Ireland as associate minister of St. Paul's and Christ churches, and a number of members of that church, attached to the Rev. George Dashield, commence the church called St. Peters, in Sharpe street, and soon after a free school for children of that society. Doctor Whitehead removing to Norfolk, is succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Elijah D. Ratoone, as associate minister of St. Paul's, &c.

Early in 1802, the prisoners are moved to the now commodious and substantial jail on Mill street. Messrs. Samuel Owings, James Carroll, John Merryman, James Carey and Col. N. Rogers were appointed commissioners to build the jail on the old lot by an act of 1797, but they procured authority to select other grounds the next session, and then commenced on a plan furnished by Col. Rogers, R. C. Long, Esq. builder. The jail built of stone and brick, stands near the centre of a five acre lot adjoining the falls, from which it is 200 feet. The front south west is 157 feet, exclusive of two towers for sewers of twenty-five feet each; and thirty five feet deep, with projections in rear of each wing; there

are twenty cells, capable of containing twenty persons each, or 400 persons in all.

After the census of 1800, Maryland was entitled to nine representatives in congress, and the electoral districts were again altered by act of assembly. Baltimore city and county became the 5th, to elect two, one to be a resident of each, jointly elected; and general Smith and colonel Nicholas A. Moore were elected, but the general being appointed a senator of United States, William Maccreery, Esq. is elected to congress in his place. James Purviance, Esq. is elected a member of the assembly in the place of Mr. Scott.

On the 21st August, departed this life, aged 62 years, the Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison, founder of the First Presbyterian church in this city, who was succeeded by the Rev. James Inglis. Died, also in this city, on the 2d November, aged 63 years, Edward Langworthy, Esq. deputy naval officer, and formerly member of congress from the state of Georgia.

A NEW act having passed for the inspection of tobacco in 1801. The public warehouse on the Point having become insufficient for the quantity of that article brought to Baltimore; the levy court had been authorised to license another warehouse in 1799, at the instance of judge Chase, on terms he disapproved and declined. But James Calhoun, Esq. obtains another license on similar terms, erected one at the south west corner of Pratt and Light streets, in 1803, when a similar license was granted to Messrs. Dugan and O'Donnell, to erect another at the end of their wharves.



During the European peace which succeeded the treaty of Amiens, Baltimore became the Metropolitan See of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. The trustees determined to build a spacious and substantial Cathedral church, which was commenced three years after. It was also in 1803, that the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, Mr. James Priestly, who had been sometime principal of a respectable seminary in St. Paul's lane and others, procure a charter for the Baltimore College, which by aid of a lottery, was erected on a plain but convenient stile on Mulberry street, the Bishop being appointed President of the trustees.

The 7th day of February, 1803, was remarkable in this city for a great fog in the atmosphere, and towards night, a porter employed at Messrs. Peters and Johnson's brewery, being found in the basin with his horse and dray, was supposed to have missed the way, driven over the end of Bowly's wharf and drowned.

Thomas Dixon and Cumberland Dugan, Esqs. are elected delegates to the assembly, and Thomas Bailey, Esq. sheriff; Thomas Rutter, Esq. is appointed a justice of the orphans court.

IN 1804, that part of the proceeds of ordinary and retailers licences which should exceed an appropriation for Washington and St. John's Colleges, and which was given to Baltimore town by the act of 1784 already producing \$5000 per annum, was by the legislature, ordered to be paid into the treasury of the State. Fortunately various attempts to deprive the City of the Auc-

tion duties, amounting to somewhat more, have not succeeded, and by specific application of these with the tonnage duty, to the expense of deepening the harbour, Deptford hundred is taxed like the rest of the City, without violating the provisions in the Charter exempting that district.

Experiments having been made in some other places, to reduce the number of public offences committed, by substituting confinement and labour, instead of public and degrading punishment, which it was thought had proved successful; the legislature had as early as 1801, published a plan for a similar change in the criminal law of this State, to supersede the "wheelbarrow law," as it was commonly called, and now resolve to erect a Penitentiary in Baltimore. Messrs. John E. Howard, Thomas Dixon, Josias Pennington, Thomas M'Elderry, Robert C. Long, Levi Hollingsworth, Daniel Conn, Samuel Sterett and George Warner, Commissioners, purchase grounds and erect buildings on Madison Street, near the York road, Mr. Conn being the architect and builder; and in 1809, a new criminal code was adapted to the institution, leaving the commission of Murder, Arson, Rape and Treason only, liable to the punishment of death. In 1804 the Union Bank of Maryland is organized and chartered, William Winchester Esq. is chosen President and Ralph Higginbothom, Esq. Cashier. In 1807 the directors build the spacious banking house on North Charles Street, of which Mr. Robert C. Long was architect and with Mr. W. Stewart and Col. Mosher, builder. Messrs Chevalier Andrea and Franzoni performed the sculpture.

The proposed capital was 3,000,000, and 2,312,150 dols. including 42,400 dols. by the state, were paid, but shares to the amount of \$224,250 were purchased by the corporation itself, and losses sustained previously, a law was obtained 1821, reducing the capital 25 per cent.

In the mean time, the Mechanics Bank is incorporated, and in 1812 they erect their Banking house at the South East corner of Calvert and East Streets. The capital intended for this Bank was, one Million, of which 640,000 dollars were paid, including 94,625 dollars by the State, all which, in consequence of losses sustained, were reduced 40 per cent by act of 1821. Edwd. Johnson, Esq. is chosen Elector of President, and Andrew Ellicott and John Stephens, Esqs. delegates.

On the 4th March 1804, died here, Robert Carter, Esq. aged 76 years, formerly member of the Colonial Council of Virginia; and, at New York, in his 69th year, Commodore James Nicholson, formerly of this town and commander of the public ships Defence, Virginia, Trumbull, &c. in the war of Independence; and on the 19th Sept. aged 72 years, William Buchanan, Esq. formerly one of the justices of the county and Commissary General of purchases for the Continental Army.

In 1805 the city government pass an ordinance for the inspection of flaxseed, and two years after another for the inspection of butter and lard, and in 1814 ordinances are passed for the inspection of lime and charcoal.

By a new organization of the courts of justice at the session of 1804 and 1805, the general court was abolished and the chief justices of the district courts were constituted a court of appeals. The state was divided into six districts, of which Baltimore and Harford counties was the last, Robert Smith, Esq. was appointed chief justice, but he did not accept, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. of Queen Annes county, was appointed and came here to reside.

The associates of this court were gentlemen of the law, viz. Benjamin Rumsey and Thomas Jones, Esqs. and the counties ceased to have separate associate justices. Zeb. Hollingsworth, Esq. was appointed in the place of Mr. Rumsey, who did not accept. Judge Jones died in 1812, and was succeeded by Theodorick Bland, Esq.

The state was divided into eight congressional districts, and Baltimore city and county being the 5th, elect one member for each by joint ticket. Part of Anne Arundel county, Annapolis and Baltimore city, being the third of nine districts, elect two electors of President.

In the same year the powers of the trustees of the poor are transferred to the levy court.

Thomas Dixon, Esq. is appointed a judge of the Orphan's court.

At the session of 1805, Messrs. Tho. McElderry, Henry Payson, William Jessop, Alexander McKim, John McKim, Junior, Thomas Dixon, Thomas Rutter, Robert Stewart and William C. Goldsmith, are appointed commissioners to build a new Court House, and

having decided on erecting the same on part of the old public ground, North Calvert street, the same is begun according to the designs of Mr. George Milleman, who was builder, and executed the wood work, Mr. William Steuart executed the stone work, and Colonel James Mosher the brick work.

The county records were removed and the courts held sessions there in 1809, when the old arched court house was taken down. The new building is 145 feet front on Church, now Lexington street, and on Washington Square 65 feet deep; at which end there is a court room in each of two stories, 60 by 46 feet; the basement of the whole is arched in stone and brick work, and the Orphan's court and clerks rooms, where the records are kept, vaulted for safety against fire.

The grand lodge of Free Masons, of which Doctor John Crawford was R. W. Grand Master, was authorised to raise a considerable sum, by lottery, to aid them in erecting a Masonic Hall, which was not commenced until eight years after.

The Friends or Quakers complete their new meeting house on Lombard street, Mr. John Sinclair architect, for the accommodation of the members of that religious society on the west side of the city.

The exports from Maryland, of which nearly all are from Baltimore, from October 1805 to 1806, amounted to \$3,661,131, domestic produce, \$10,919,774 of foreign goods, or a total of \$14,580,905, and the receipts into the Treasury of the United States from this city for the year 1806, amounted to \$1,224,897.

At the same session, 1805, the corporation are empowered to exclude Rogers's addition, on the east, from the operation of city taxes and ordinances, which was never carried into effect; but the interests of the proprietors of those grounds have been protected by the act of 1816, extending the limits and powers of the City government, and providing that the improved parts only, should be subject to direct taxation.

The City Delegates introduced a bill to alter the constitution of the State so as to give the city an additional representation, but on the second reading, it was rejected *by the vote of every member present in the House of Delegates*, being sixty two, except the two from the city itself. At various sessions afterwards, particularly in 1819, 1822 and 1823, it has been attempted to procure this alteration, for two additional members only, as necessary as it is just, by the growth of the city in population and wealth, creating wants of legislation equal almost to all the rest of the State besides; but it never has been sanctioned by more than one third of the members present. Many of our best citizens are so disgusted at this inconsiderate but oppressive treatment, that they keep themselves aloof from the service of the people, whilst the people altogether are subject to reproaches from the very body which withholds the means of good government. The acts of assembly relating to our police are defective, sometimes changed without our knowledge or consent, and not a few important objects passed over entirely; because two gentlemen, if they were other Solons or Lyceurguses, are physically incompetent to compile, much less digest in sessions of 60 or

90 days duration, all the laws required in such a new, mixed and growing community as this; and there exists no greater obstruction to that credit and prosperity which should result from patriotism and enterprize, than the want of good laws.

ON the 21st January, 1806, there was a public meeting of the merchants of Baltimore, at which, in imitation of those of New York and Philadelphia, they resolved to represent to the general government, the difficulties under which commerce laboured from the measures of the belligerents, and pray for redress and protection, especially for the carrying trade. L'Eole, a French seventy-four, part of a squadron commanded by admiral Willaumez, which was dispersed by a storm on the coast, after eluding two British squadrons, came into the bay with other ships under commodore Khome, and stripped of her guns, this seventy-four was brought here a wreck and sold.

Messrs. Sower and Hewes establish a type foundry on Lexington street, which becoming the property of other gentlemen, was transferred to Biddle street.

William Pinkney was appointed attorney general on resignation of Mr. Martin in 1805, but fixed his residence here the next year and resigned, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Great Britain; upon which J. T. Mason, Esq. was appointed and soon after John Johnson, Esq. Thomas Jennings, Esq. son of Mr. T. Jennings, former attorney general, acting as deputy here; but in 1811, John Montgomery, Esq. of

Harford, was appointed attorney general and came to reside.

At Chawan, his residence in the county, departed this life on the 5th April, James Winchester, Esq. judge of the United States District Court, and formerly member of the general assembly, and same year, was succeeded by James Houston, Esq. of Kent county; and on the 9th October, at an advanced age, died, Robert Purviance, Esq. collector of the port of Baltimore.

Gabriel Christie, Esq. of Harford county, is appointed collector in the place of Mr. Purviance, deceased, and on the death of Mr. Christie, the next year, James H. McCulloch, Esq. is appointed.

In 1806, the Rev. Doctor Frederick G. Beasley succeeds Doctor Ratoone as associate minister of St. Paul's and Christ churches; when a number of the congregation attached to the former, erect the church called Trinity church, in Polly street. Doctor Ratoone is successively succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Ralph, the Rev. Mr. Hicks and the Rev. Mr. John V. Bartow, the present minister; all the four churches remaining under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese.

On the 5th July, 1806, departed this life at Dover, in Delaware, aged 70 years, the Rev. Richard Whatcoat, who was ordained bishop of the Methodist church in this city in 1800; in 1808, the Rev. William McKendree is ordained bishop, and in 1810, the society erect their spacious church on north Eutaw street, for the accommodation of their members at the west side of the city.



On the 6th July, the foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral church was laid on a square of ground on north Charles street, obtained of Col. Howard, on terms which justly entitled him to be considered a large contributor; and the outside walls, of grey granite from the vicinity of Ellicott's mills on Patapsco, were carried up to the entablature in a few years, when the war, with other causes, suspended its progress.

Alexander McKim, Esq. is chosen elector of senate for the city, and Tobias E. Stansbury and Moses Brown, Esqs. for the county. James H. McCulloch and Thomas McElderry, Esqs. are elected senators, and next year, Elias Glenn, Esq. in place of Mr. McCulloch resigned; and to fill another vacancy in 1808, Thomas B. Dorsey, Esq. Robert Steuart and Edward Aisquith, Esqs. are elected delegates, and John Hunter, Esq. Sheriff.

EARLY in 1807 a company is organised, to procure regular supplies of Calcutta and China goods, for which our traders had become customary of, and indebted to the eastern merchants; Robert Gilmor Esq. is president James A. Buchanan, Esq. Vice-President, and Mr. Thomas Higginbotham, Secretary. The Ships London Packet, capt. Solomon Rutter, and William Bingham, capt. John Conyngham, are sent out; on their return during the Embargo, the company divided a handsome interest and was dissolved, but it is to be regretted perhaps, that such a company was not renewed after the last war.

The orders of council in England, made to relieve the carrying trade, as it was alleged, but extending the blockade of the French coasts, producing the retaliating decree of Berlin, and the president rejecting the treaty negotiated at London by Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney, the neutrality of the United States became more obnoxious there, and the maritime warfare more vexatious here in 1807. British seamen taking all opportunities to desert their ships of war, the frigate Chesapeake, destined to compose part of an American squadron against the Barbary powers was attacked off the capes on the twenty third of June, by part of a British squadron then laying in the bay; and, being overpowered, was searched and some of her crew taken out as deserters. On the arrival of the news, a town meeting is held and an address strongly reprobating this violence, was sent to the President, who soon after interdicted all intercourse with the British ships, by proclamation.

On the 24th August, the ship Othello, captain Glover, from Liverpool, was boarded and taken in Patuxent, by an armed boat fitted out from Baltimore by some French seamen; but, opposed by contrary winds, they abandoned her to the captain. As soon as the circumstances were known, commodore Porter, with captains Samuel and Joseph Sterett's companies, accompanied by some other volunteers, go in pursuit, and bring back the pirates. But the act not being committed on the high seas or within the body of any county, neither in the courts of the general government or of the state, was there punishment provided for the case, as it turned out, and they were consequently discharged. However, the

jurisdiction of such offences was settled by law the ensuing session of the assembly, and the acts may be tried in any county where the perpetrators may be first taken or brought.

On the 3d of November, soon after the acquittal of Aaron Burr, late Vice President, charged with treason and tried before chief justice Marshall and the district judge at Richmond, the populace paraded the streets with the effigies of the Chief Justice, Luther Martin, Esq. one of the counsel, Burr and Blennerhasset, which they afterwards commit to the flames, as an evidence of their dissatisfaction with the issue of the trial.

France and England continue to increase their restrictions on neutral commerce, the former by the execution of the Berlin decree, blockading England, but partially suspended as to us until now, and the latter by her orders to take British subjects from on board neutral vessels, then just announced in the Gazettes. Congress lay a general embargo, which is received and enforced here on the 23d of December; it was unlimited in duration, and continued until 16th March, 1809.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that foreign goods rose and produce fell in price immediately; of the latter, indeed much perished entirely, and the growth of the city was checked, with the general sufferings of the country.

Zealous to extend the medical school they had commenced, Doctors Davidge, Shaw and Coeke apply to the legislature for the privilege of establishing a college and license to raise funds by lottery to erect suitable buildings, which are granted; and their hall in Lon-

bard street, of which Mr. R. C. Long was architect and with Messrs. Towson and Mosher, builders, is commenced.

The college, as originally organised, was composed of Doctors Davidge and Cocke, joint professors of anatomy, surgery and physiology; Doctor George Brown, of the practice and theory of medicine; Doctor Shaw of chemistry; Doctor Thomas E. Bond of *materia medica*, and Doctor William Donaldson of the institutes of medicine. Doctors Brown, Bond and Donaldson declined, and Doctor Nathaniel Potter was elected professor of the practice and theory of medicine; Doctor Samuel Baker *materia medica*, and the institutes were united to the professorships of anatomy, &c. Soon after entering upon their duties, Doctor Shaw departed this life, and Elisha De Butts was elected professor of chemistry in his place. Doctor Davidge resigned part of his professional duties in the college; and Doctor William Gibson, then lately returned from Europe, delivered an introductory lecture on anatomy and surgery, but did not then pursue the course, and the lectures were suspended for a short time.

The receipts from the customs at Baltimore this year, amounted to \$1,440,527; the postage paid \$29,950, and the hospital money to be paid to the treasury of the United States, for the mariner's fund, 4,504 dollars.

Thomas B. Dorsey, Esq. is elected a member of assembly in the place of Mr. Aisquith.

Died, at his residence in the county, at an advanced age, on the 7th of May, Thomas Cockey Deye, Esq. formerly a member of the house of delegates, of which he

was many years Speaker, and one of the framers of the constitution; and at Ferley, his residence near town, on the 12th of November, Daniel Bowley, Esq. formerly one of the members of the senate of Maryland.

IN 1808, the Lutheran Society dispose of their old place of worship, and purchasing the adjacent lot, commodiously situated between, and running from Gay to Holliday Street, erect their present spacious and handsome Church, of which Mr. George Roerback was architect; and Robert Oliver, Esq. erects his house on the West side of South Gay Street, of which Mr. Robert Carey Long was architect, and with Mr. W. Steuart and Col. Mosher, builder.

The City Hospital is leased by the Mayor and City Council to Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, or the survivors of them, for the term of 15 years, on certain improving conditions; which term was extended in 1814 to 25 years, they erecting additional buildings; and since the decease of Dr. Smyth, the uses are confirmed in favor of Dr. Macenzie's son, by act of Assembly. The Hospital to be used for the treatment of maniacs and diseased persons exclusively, those sent by the corporation, at fixed rates, and to be subject to inspection by the city officers. The Doctors obtained facilities from the state, in loans and lotteries, and erected a centre building of brick four stories, 64 by 56 feet, and two wings 120 by 36 feet each, three stories, so that the whole front is above 300 feet from east to west. Messrs. Milleman and Dail, architects, and with Messrs. W. Steuart, Mosher and Allen, builders.

A polemic or Debating Society had been formed several years before, which held its meetings in the Octagon building, west of the city spring, but was succeeded by a political club, under the name of "Tammany," and in 1810, another political society under the name of "Washington," was established, the latter maintaining a free school for some time, but both societies have ceased.

On the 17th May 1808, the convention of Bishops; Clergy and Laity of the Protestant episcopal church in the United States assembled in this city, by adjournment from the convention at New York in 1804. This convention adjourned to meet at New Haven in 1811, and conventions are held triennially, but not since at Baltimore.

On the 14th March, Judge, a convict, brought from the roads to lodge in jail, and several others, by means of false keys, open their cells, seize upon the arms and wound Mr. Green the keeper and several debtors, one mortally, and make their escape. Four of them were retaken, condemned and executed in the jail lot a few weeks after.

In 1808, a society is formed to carry on the Manufacture of cotton goods on a very extensive scale, and works are erected for the purpose on Patapsco River, near Ellicott's Mills, being chartered by the legislature and called "the Union Manufacturing Company," next year the Washington company was chartered, their works being on Jone's Falls; the "Powhattan works" on Gwinns Falls, and the Athenian company for the sale of domestic goods, were established in 1810.

In 1814, Messrs Robert and Alexander M'Kim erect works on French Street, by steam power, and the Franklin company erect works on Gwinns Falls; and in 1816 the Independent and Warren companies, the latter having erected very extensive cotton works on Gunpowder near the York road.

An additional assessment of city property was made this year amounting to 111,111*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* making the whole subject to city tax at the time 1946,326 19*s.* 10*d.* or 2,522,870 dollars. The assessment continued to be made in the old currency, but the accounts of the city were kept in dollars and cents, from the date of the charter, those of the county were not altered until 1813, when the assessment also was made in the new money.

On the 4th October 1808, several pipes of gin imported from Holland, having been taken to England on the passage and subjected to new duties there, were by consent of the owner taken to the commons and publicly burned. On the 18th an English journeyman shoemaker, named Beattie, having used some expressions on politicks which offended his fellow workmen, they tar and feather him, and drive him in a cart from the corner of South and Baltimore Streets to the point, and back again, followed by Mr. Smith the Mayor, who, with a number of citizens at length arrest one of the journeymen and several other persons; some of them after giving bail, were tried and condemned to three months imprisonment and a fine of \$50 each, but were all pardoned and the fines remitted by the Governor of the State.

Pursuant to an act passed at the last session of the Assembly, confirmed by a special convention of dele-

gates in the City the 8th February, eight gentlemen are elected in their respective wards, members of the second branch of City Council, as the members of the other branch were elected, and sixteen electors of Mayor by a general ticket; the property qualifications of the members of the first branch being reduced to 300 dollars, of the second branch and of the Mayor to 500 dollars; and at the usual time of meeting of electors——

Edward Johnson, Esq. is elected Mayor of the City, and also elector of President and Vice President. Alexander M<sup>r</sup>Kim, Esq. is elected to Congress and Theodorick Bland, Esq. member of Assembly, in place of Mr. Dorsey.

John Scott, Esq. is appointed chief justice of the Criminal court in the place of Judge Dorsey resigned.

It was necessary in the course of this winter, to make collections for the relief of the poor, suffering for want of employment and adequate assistance from legal establishments. On the 16th March 1809, Congress raised the embargo and trade and prosperity was revived. The exports from Maryland, which in 1807 amounted to 14,308,984 dollars, fell the next year to 2,721,106 dollars, and rose in 1809 to 6,627,326 dollars. The tonnage at the last period was, 143,392 tons, of Baltimore, 102,434 tons.

The natural springs of water, with which the soil originally abounded, being threatened with destruction by other improvements, Jesse Hollingsworth and Peter Hoffman, Esqs. solicit and obtain power to purchase the ground and spring on North Calvert Street for the cor-



poration; and, with Mr. John Davis, are appointed to erect a public fountain there. Eight years after, money is appropriated by the city government, for the purchase and improvement of the springs in the South and East parts of the city, known by the names of Cloppe's and Sterett's springs, and soon after a fountain of running water, supplied by the water company, is fixed at the Centre market at the expense of the city.

In this year were completed the three great turnpike roads, which in are being sixty six feet, by the act of 1787, and twenty feet wide, stoned twelve inches deep, altogether about 150 miles in length, cost, including the bridges, above a million and a half of dollars, or 10,000 dollars per mile on an average; but they added as much at least, to the value of the land through or by which they passed, while they secured a constant intercourse with the city and a supply of fuel and provision for the citizens, which, before, was often suspended entirely at the commencement and close of the winter seasons. Since then, the banks have completed the Cumberland road, 58 miles, at an expense of near half a million more, and good gravelled roads have been turnpiked in every other direction.

It was also in 1809, Messrs. John Comegys, James A. Buchanan, David Winchester, and others obtain permission to raise 100,000 dollars by lottery, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of General Washington; and on the 4th of July, 1815, a marble pillar was commenced by Messrs. William Steuart and Thomas Towson, according to a design furnished by Ro-

bert Mills, Esq. on ground given by Col. Howard, at the intersection of John, now Monument and Charles streets. The base or plynth, fifty feet square, is elevated twenty feet; the pillar is twenty feet diameter at base and 160 feet feet high and finished. On this is to be placed a statue of the patriot whose memory the monument is intended to honor and perpetuate.

A number of private benefit societies, of tradesmen and others had been instituted, some of which were discontinued, but in 1809 a charter is granted for "The Carpenter's Humane Society;" another society is chartered in 1811 by the name of "The Humane Impartial Society." In 1814 "the Beneficial Society" is chartered, and two years after "the Union Beneficial Society," when the Saint Andrews Society, formed in 1806, is chartered; the next year, the Hibernian formed in 1803, and German society of which there was one in 1784, are incorporated; the object of the three last being chiefly intended to assist emigrants lately come into the country, or who may hereafter come.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expiring without a prospect of being renewed, pecuniary difficulties were experienced or anticipated, and the several banks, called the Commercial and Farmers, the Farmers and Merchants, the Franklin and the Marine banks were organized and chartered.

The capital of these four banks was \$1,709,100 actually paid, including 83,150 dollars by the state; and two years after, the City Bank with 839,405 dollars all private stock. This institution, got up without the State's sanction, as some others of the kind had been

produced an alarm in the Legislature which was injurious to them all, and was a presage of its destiny.

On granting it the state tendered the banks an extension of their charters until 1835, provided they made a turnpike road to Cumberland, with the profits of the tolls, &c. which was accepted; next year they are required to pay \$200,000 or be subjected to a tax of 20 cents per \$100 on the capital, which last they also accept, even those banks whose capitals are reduced. But a proposed consolidation of all the banks contained in an act of 1815, is rejected.

In the course of this year, a treaty with England agreed on at Washington, was rejected by the British government, and the frigate *Africaine* brought over Francis J. Jackson, Esq. to succeed Mr. Erskine as minister. Some of the crew deserted the frigate at Annapolis, and coming here, were arrested and imprisoned at the instance of the British Consul, but much clamour was excited, the seamen were brought before Judge Scott upon a *habeus corpus* and discharged.

General Smith is re-elected a Senator of the United States; William G. D. Worthington, Esq. is elected a delegate in the place of Mr. Stuart; and William Merriam, Esq. Sheriff.

AN appropriation of 10,000 dollars was made in 1808, and the Mayor and City Commissioners directed to build a stone bridge over Jones' Falls, at Baltimore street. The materials of the first stone bridge remaining in the bed of the falls it was found impracticable to sink a cofire dam which rendered it necessary to pile

the foundation of the abutments and pier. This bridge of two arches, built of common quarry stone from Jones' Falls, furnished with side walks and iron railings, is 40 feet wide and 80 feet long, cost 22,000 dollars; Messrs. Lester and Dickenson, builders.

By the census taken in 1810, it appears that there were, white males, 19,045; females 17,147; other free persons 5,671; slaves 4,672, total 46,555 inhabitants here, including 10,971 in the precincts, that is, 4,050 in the east and 6,922 in the west precinct. The ratio of representation is fixed by Congress at one representative for every 35,000 of free whites and 3-5 of the slaves, which produced no alteration of the number of Congressmen from this state or district.

Peter Little, esqr. is elected member of Congress for the city and county, in the place of Mr. Moore, and James Martin, esq. is elected delegate to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Worthington. Cornelius H. Gist, esq. is appointed a Justice of the Orphan's Court.

On the 28th May, died Thomas McElderry, esq. and 15th July, David McMechen, esq. both formerly members of the Senate of the State; and on the 13th August, Thorowgood Smith, esq. late Mayor of the city, and formerly one of the county justices.

THE council determine to proceed in erecting substantial bridges, and authority is given to the Mayor and City Commissioners to borrow from the banks 26,000 dollars towards bridges to be built of stone at Pratt and Gay streets. The Pratt street bridge was undertaken by Mr. Lewis Hart, for 20,000 dollars; 84

feet long and 50 feet wide, having three arches, made and finished as the other was.

The Gay street bridge erected the year after by Mr. John Kennedy, under the direction of the mayor and commissioners, was 60 feet long and 50 feet wide, with two arches, made and finished as the above, cost 16,000 dollars. The current revenue sufficed to pay the cost of these bridges, including the money borrowed, for as yet there was no permanent city debt.

The two old wooden bridges at Bath and Water streets were so low, that in the great fresh of 1817, the last was floated against the stone bridge at Pratt street, and the former against that of Gay street, by which the falls water could not pass under them, the west abutments were overflowed with the lower part of the town adjacent thereto, and the bridges injured; the Gay street bridge so much so, that it became necessary to replace it by a new one soon after.

On the 16th May, at night, the frigate *United States* and British sloop of war *Little Belt* had a serious encounter, and the latter was surrendered to Commodore Rodgers, but he refused to receive her, and tendered the commander assistance to repair the ship.

On the 18th November, fifty one convicts were transferred from the roads to the Penitentiary, by their own option, and on the 24th January following, the first person is received there pursuant to sentence. These buildings consisted of a spacious dwelling about 60 feet square, fronting towards the south and 50 feet from the north side of Madison street, elevated two stories and a basement above ground; and a wing on the

west projecting northerly 156 feet, 30 feet wide, with 12 vaulted cells 10 by 20 each, in each of four stories, connected with the dwelling by a close but spacious gallery. The houses are of brick work, executed by Mr. John Shaw, the stone cutters work by Mr. S. Hickley; the buildings and the inclosures, include altogether about four acres. These are four feet thick and 20 feet elevation: On the 5th March, 1817 at night, the wing occupied by the criminals, containing about 300, was set on fire, and nearly consumed, but no lives were lost; nor did any person escape, and the wing, which may lodge 500 convicts, was immediately re built, 22 solitary cells being substituted in the part of the wing first appropriated for public worship. On the 28th August, 1820, a mutiny took place in the men's court, and one convict was killed and two others wounded by the guard; of whom four armed are stationed on the walls during the day. The want of private lodgings is the only defect of the establishment.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to publish periodical works of literary character, but in September 1811, Mr. Hez. Niles established his *Weekly Register* of state papers, and in April 1819, a weekly paper devoted to agricultural subjects chiefly, is established by Mr. John S. Skinner, under the title of "The American Farmer."

At the session of 1811 the legislature deprived the corporation of the city, of the appointment of inspectors and corders of fire wood, brought by water.

On the 16th December at night was killed at his residence in South near Pratt Street, Vincent L'Her-

mite, hair dresser, from France, who had realised a considerable property, notwithstanding eccentricities in religion and politics, which rendered his genuine character doubtful. He was without any family, and the perpetrators of the act were never discovered.

Andrew Clemments an industrious french gardner, at the North extremity of Gay street, was killed on the 25th October 1817, at night, for which another Frenchman of the name of John Lamarde, who was in his employ at the time, was tried convicted and sentenced to die, but previous to the time appointed for his execution put an end to his own life in prison; and on the 10th of December, 1821, also at night, Mr. Claude Jolly, who kept a store in South Charles Street, without any family or attendants, was murdered, and the perpetrators of the crime remain undiscovered.

William Pinkney, Esq. returned from England leaving John Spear Smith, Esq. Charge des Affaires.

On the first of April 1811, Robert Smith, Esq. resigned the office of Secretary of State, and was offered the embassy of Russia, but declined.

Jas. L. Donaldson and William Pechin, Esqs. are elected delgates to the Assembly; Edward Johnson, Esq. is chosen by the city an elector of the Senate, and Wm. Pinkney, Wm. M'Creery and Levi Hollingsworth, Esqs. are elected Sentors; and afterwards, in the places of Messrs. Pinkney and M'Creery, N. Williams, Esq. and Dr. Thomas Johnson.

On the 17th June, departed this life, aged 70 years, Samuel Chase, Esq. one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, formerly Chief Jus-

tice of the general court, agent of the State in London, member of Congress and one of the framers of the constitution of the State.

On the decease of Judge Chase, Gabriel Duvall, Esq. of Prince George's county, was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and with the judge of the district, continues to hold the Circuit Court of the United States in this city, having lately obtained for that purpose, the use of the Masonic Hall. Died also, at his residence in Anne Arundel county, on the 22d June, Henry Ridgely, Esq. formerly chief justice of the County Court of this district.

A PROSPECTIVE and conditional repeal of the decrees of France, not producing any concessions on the part of her antagonist, Congress lay an embargo the 4th April for 90 days. On the 16th May a meeting of democratic citizens is called, and a numerous committee offered the government a pledge of support in case of war with England or France, or both. War is declared against England on the 18th June 1812. On the 20th a collection of people, offended at the opposition to the war maintained in their editorial and other meetings, by the editors of the Federal Republican newspaper, attack and demolish the office at the N. W. corner of Gay and Second Streets with the presses, types, &c. On the 27th July one of the editors A. C. Hanson, Esq. and several friends of the establishment, having brought the paper from Georgetown, distribute it from a house in South Charles Street, which had been the dwelling of Jacob Wagner, Esq. the other editor, and which they propose



to defend. In the evening an affray took place, but after killing one person and wounding others, one or two mortally, who were among the assailants, the house surrendered to the city officers, and the editor and his friends to the number of twenty-two are conducted in the morning by the Mayor, General Stricker and a few of the militia, to the prison; here they are again attacked on the ensuing night, and Gen. James M. Lingan of Georgetown, is killed, and Mr. John Thompson tarred and feathered, carted to the point and otherwise cruelly treated; the rest less hurt, but generally beaten and wounded more or less. Some citizens, devoted at all times to their own peace and private affairs, shunned those scenes of contention and violence, others, as is usual in the summer season, were absent in the country, and the rioters having thus, by help of the night and exercise of some artifice, eluded the efforts which were made to restrain them, conceived themselves masters of the city and proceeded to hunt out and expel such as were obnoxious to them; but, threatening at last to break open the post office, where the offensive paper had been sent for distribution again, an imposing force was assembled, they were dispersed and tranquillity restored.

Presentments were found against many individuals of each party, but all were acquitted and discharged; those who defended the house in Charles Street, at Annapolis, where their trial was removed from Baltimore, the others in the city.

The citizens petition to have the jail inclosed, and a wall was erected of stone, 11 feet high, with a porter's

lodge, pursuant to an act of the ensuing session, which also provided regulations for the government of the prisoners, and a tax upon retailers of spirits within the city and precincts, towards the expense of the establishment and repairs. In 1817, the levy court cause another inclosure with brick, 22 feet high, to be made in the rear of the jail, to afford the prisoners open air and the use of a pump, at descretion of the keeper. On the night after Whitsunday, same year, eight or nine desperadoes having procured some powder, blow up the interior wall of their cell and rush out, but are most of them retaken and sent to the penitentiary.

Several gentlemen took commissions in the regular army as soon as war was declared, among others Messrs. William H. Winder, George E. Mitchell, Jacob Hindman, Nathan Towson, R. C. Nicholas, Benjamin Nicholson, Stephen W. Presstman and Francis Belton; and Capt. Stephen H. Moore marched a company of volunteers to the Canada frontier.

On the 18th November 1812, Col. Winder effected a landing on the enemy's shore, but was recalled, and soon after appointed Brigadier General.

A number of privateers were fitted out directly the war was declared; among others were the *Rossie*, Capt. Barney; *Comet*, Boyle; *Dolphin*, Stafford; *Nonsuch*, Lively; *American*, Richardson; *Tom*, Wilson, and *Revenge*, Miller.

On the 15th September, departed this life the Revd. Dr. Jos. G. J. Bend, the zealous and eloquent rector of St. Pauls Parish above 20 years, and is succeeded by the Revd. Dr. James Kemp, who in 1814 is consecrated

Suffragan Bishop of Maryland, and the Revd. Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt is appointed associate minister of St. Pauls and Christ Churches, in the place of Dr. Beasley moved to Philadelphia.

On the decease of the Right Revd. Bishop Claggett, in 1816, Doct. Kemp becomes Bishop of the diocese, and the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church residing in Baltimore.

At this last period the Revd. Mr. Dashield renounces his connexion with that religious society, and some of the members of St. Peters congregation and others attached to him, erect the church in North Liberty Street, called St. Johns; upon which the Revd. John P. K. Henshaw is chosen rector of St. Peters Church, Sharp Street.

Mr. John Morton erected an air furnace on the south side of the basin ten years before, and now Mr. William Barker erects the one on North Calvert street, where castings are made for mills, steam engines, &c.

On the 21st November the extensive and valuable brewery of Messrs. Johnson and Company, was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt soon after.

Samuel Owings, of Stephen, esq. is appointed one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court.

Colonel Moore is elected to Congress in the place of Mr. Little, and Edward Johnson, esq. is elected one of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States. William B. Barney, esq. was elected a delegate in the place of Mr. Pechin, and John Hutchins, esq. Sheriff.

EARLY in 1813 the bay was entered by part of a

British squadron under the command of Admiral Warren, and few vessels were enabled to pass to or from sea afterwards. It was not thought proper to wait the preparations which might be made by government, and the corporation appointed a committee of supply, consisting of Messrs. Mosher, Tiernan, Payson, J. C. White, J. A. Buchanan, S. Sterett, and Thorndick Chase, authorised to expend the sum of 20,000 dollars in means of defence; but that being insufficient, a meeting of the citizens in their wards and precincts is called, and forty gentlemen selected, who advise a loan not exceeding 500,000 dollars, with an addition to the committee of supply, and Messrs. J. E. Howard, G. Warner, J. Kelso, Gilmor, Deshon, Patterson and Burke are appointed.— To many readers perhaps, it will appear obvious that the creation of such an extra body might be indispensable in the disorganized state of the country during the former war, but at this time betrayed a defect in the charter of the city which cases of less interest had already evinced.

On the 27th April, 1813, General Pike took York on Lake Ontario, but lost his life, as did Lieutenant Nicholson, and Captain Moore was wounded by the explosion of the works of the enemy. On the 5th June, at night, Generals Chandler and Winder were attacked at Stony Creek, in Canada, and after beating off the enemy, fell amongst them and were taken prisoners.— On this occasion Messrs Hindman, Towson and Nicholas, distinguished themselves and were promoted.

Mr. Fulton having successfully applied the steam power to water wheels, and had boats constructed upon

this plan for passengers upon the North River, Messrs. William McDonald and Co. owners of the line of packets to French Town, on Elk River, procure the Chesapeake to be built here for the same purpose, by Mr. Flanagan, at the end of McElderry's wharf. Mr. Charles Gwinn introduces the steam power for a flour mill in his warehouse at the end of Commerce street wharf, and Mr. Job Smith, in a saw mill on Chase's wharf.

Messrs. Worthington, Jessop, Cheston and others, procure the water rights and taking up the water of Gwinns falls above four miles west of the city, convey it along the East side to within about two miles where they have a fall of eighty feet or more, and being appropriated to five seats, build as many excellent mills within a few perches of each other, which they call the Calverton Mills.

At the session of May 1813, the Assembly were petitioned by the city government, to assume the debts contracting for public defence; and for leave, in the mean time, to levy the necessary amount on the city and precincts, both which the Legislature refused.

Brigadier General Miller encamped a detachment of 2000 militia to aid in defending the city.

By the general assessment directed by the act of the last session, the property subject to county and city levies, was valued as follows:

County	2,928,682
Precincts	960,798
City	3,325,848

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Total \$7,215,328

The county levy that year upon the whole, was at the rate of \$1.03 per cent, and the city tax on the \$3,325,848 still limited at 75 cents per cent. but in 1817, the limitation was removed and afterwards the city tax was levied at the rate of \$2 per cent. The valuation of the same property made at current rates, in pursuance of an act of Congress, was \$31,276,269 and upon this the sum to be levied for the United States was \$48,670.

Hitherto the accounts of this county had been kept in old money, and the sheriff appointed to collect the levy, but on the decease of Mr. Sheriff Hutchins, the compiler of these annals was appointed collector, and the new money of account which had been already prescribed by law, was introduced. The office of sheriff being also vacant by the death of Mr. Hutchins, John Chalmers, Esq. who had been on the return at the preceding election, was commissioned by the Governor and Council to supply the remainder of the term.

The splendid hall erected for a medical college being prepared, the gentlemen of the faculty procure the institution to be converted into an University by act of assembly, passed at the session of 1812, and the faculties of divinity, law and the arts and sciences are annexed to that of physic. The most Rev. Archbishop Carroll was elected provost, but he declined the office and Robert Smith, Esq. was chosen; not long after, Mr. Smith resigned, and the University elected its present provost, the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp. Doctor William Gibson, who had then lately returned from Europe, became Professor of Surgery in the University and Doctor

Richard W. Hall, who had divided the duties of the obstetrick chair some time, was elected professor of that science. In the mean time, that is on the 13th of October, 1813, Doctor Cocke died, and soon after Doctor John Owen was elected professor of institutes; but he declined, and Doctor Maxwell McDowell was elected in his place; the Rev. Doctor Wyatt is elected professor of divinity; David Hoffman, Esq. professor of law; Doctor William Howard then lately returned from Europe, is elected professor of natural philosophy; the Rev. John Allen, lately from Harford, professor of mathematics; the Rev. Archibald Walker professor of Humanity and the Rev. Geo. Ralph, professor of polite literature. Doctor Gibson removing to Philadelphia, in 1820 Granville S Pattison, Esq. who had lately arrived from Scotland, was elected professor of surgery. To the University Hall built by the aid of several lotteries, has since been added a Museum and Infirmary where the attending physicians are assisted by sisters of charity, and the students of medicine receive clyrical lectures.

Luther Martin, Esq. is appointed chief justice of the criminal court in the place of Judge Scott, deceased.

Christopher Hughes, Junior, Esq. is appointed a secretary to the ministers sent to negotiate with Great Britain. A Bible Society is formed and chartered, James McHenry, Esq. being President, Alexander Fridge, Esq. Treasurer, the Rev. Doctors Kurtz and Inglis, Corresponding Secretaries, and the Rev. Alexander McCain Recording Secretary. In 1821, another Bible Society is formed, as an auxiliary of *The American Bible Society*, of which auxiliary society, Robert

Smith, Esq. is chosen President, Mr. Roswell L. Colt, Treasurer, Mr. T. Parker, Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Charles G. Robb, Recording Secretary.— There had been established in the mean time, a Ladies and Young Men's Bible Societies, and common prayer book and tract societies.

Mr Thomas Warner is appointed by the city government pursuant to authority granted, an assayer of manufactured plate.

Mr. Rembrant Peale, having some years before exhibited the skeleton of a mammoth in Baltimore, fixed his permanent residence here; and, purchasing a small collection of natural curiosities of Mr. James Savage, commenced the building of a museum and gallery of the fine arts in Holliday street.

On the 17th November 1813, departed this life, aged 87 years, near forty of which he had been the pious and respected minister of the German Evangelical Reformed Congregation, the Rev. William Otterbein. Since the death of Mr. Otterbein the ministers of that church have been successively the Rev. Messrs. Schaeffer, Hoffman and Snyder, the present minister.

ON the 28th February 1814, a public dinner was given to General Winder, who was on his way from Canada to the seat of government, to obtain terms of an exchange for himself and others, about which the British had made particular overtures.

Admiral Cockburn came into the bay and passed to the head of it, intercepting the packets and coasters, and landing and plundering at several places.



Messrs. Peter Little, William Steuart, W. Lemmon, Stephen Griffith, William Neilson, Sheppard C. Leakin George Keyser, John Buck, Charles Stansbury and others, take commissions in the army, and government build here, under the direction of Captain Robert T. Spence, the sloop of war Erie, which is commanded by Captain C. S. Ridgely; the Ontario, Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and the frigate Java by Commodore Perry, but they did not get to sea until after the peace.

In 1813 Commodore Barney is appointed to the command of a flotilla, and is joined here by Messrs Solomon Rutter, R. M. Hamilton, T. Dukehart and others, being fitted early in the spring following proceeded down the bay to meet the enemy.

On the 16th May, was laid by the Grand Lodge of Maryland in presence of Levin Winder, Esq. Governor and R. W. G. Master, the corner stone of the Masonic Hall in St Paul's Lane, of which Max. Godefroy, Esq. was architect, and Colonel Jacob Small and Colonel William Steuart, builders.

On the 5th and 25th of July 1814, were fought the sanguinary battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, in which Cols. Hindman and Towson of the Artillery, contributed essentially to the success of the American arms, and afterwards to defend Fort Erie, whilst in the possession of the Americans, and long besieged.

General Winder being exchanged, was appointed by the President Commanding Officer of this district, and made every preparation which depended on him, to defend his native State; orders were given the militia to hold themselves in readiness, but few were in the field.

On the 22d of August it was ascertained that the British Fleet under Admiral Cochrane, entered the bay, and it was suspected that the army under General Ross, intended to attack the seat of government; General Stansbury of the 11th Brigade of county militia, marched a detachment towards Washington, including the 5th Regiment of Baltimore Volunteers under Col. Joseph Sterett; a Battalion of Riflemen under major William Pinkney, and two companies of Artillery under Capts. Myers and Magruder.

The American troops under Gen. Winder, being overpowered by the enemy at Bladensburgh on the 24th, the latter take and burn the Capitol and return to their shipping in Patuxent, while the detachment return to Baltimore, with the loss of some men. Capt. Miller of the Marine corps was killed, Commodore Barney, Major Pinkney, Capts. S. Sterett, W. Cooke, Jas. W. M'Culloch, W. H. Murray, Charles Earnest, and some others being wounded. The Commodore was taken to Bladensburg, but the place with all the wounded put under his charge, being parolled on the enemy's retiring.

Expecting an attack here, major gen. Douglass, commanding detachments of Virginia militia and volunteers with Com. Rogers, Com. Perry, Capt. Spence of the Navy, and a few dragoons, regulars and seamen under Gen. Winder, a company of volunteers each from Hagerstown under captain Quantril; from York, under captain Spangler; Hanover, captain Metzgar; Lancaster, C. Hamilton.

The corporation is aided by a committee of Vigilance and defence of 50 citizens; light intrenchments are

thrown up on the N. E. side of the town, with some batteries, and a redoubt on the South, and several large vessels are sunk at the entrance of the harbour opposite the fort. Much valuable property is removed to the country for safety, with many of the families of the citizens and the Banks suspended specie payments. On the 11th September, the British squadron under Admiral Cochrane appear off North Point, and the brigade of militia commanded by Gen. Stricker, leave town to meet their troops, which they do next day, near Bear Creek. Here a battle is fought, in which the enemy lose their General, and the Americans Adjutant Donaldson, of the 27th Regt. and Lieut. Andre and some other valuable citizens. Major Samuel Moore, Messrs. Cheston, A. and N. Williams, Jas. Gibson and Jas. H. M'Culloch, Esq. collector of the port, acting as a volunteer, and some others, wounded; Thomas Bailey, Esq. one of the justices of the peace, Mr. W. Buchanan, of James, and a few others, being made prisoners. The 3d brigade are followed to within a mile and a half of the lines by the enemy's troops, who there await the issue of a bombardment of Fort M'Henry from their shipping. Major Armsteads little garrison, of Capt. Evan's company of Artillery, was increased by two companies of sea fencibles under Capts. Bunbury and Addison; a detachment of the flotilla, under Lieut. Redman; three companies of Volunteer Artillery, under Capts. Berry and Nicholson and Lieut. Pennington, and about 600 regulars under Lt. Col. Stuart and major Lane, in all about 1000 men; there were also two batteries on the main branch of the river above the fort, defended by a small detach-

ment of the flotilla and seamen, commanded by Lieuts. Newcomb and Webster. Shells were discharged during 24 hours, and the city lost Lieut. Claggett, Sergeant Clemm, and Lieut. Russell and several privates were wounded, not being able from the fort to reach the enemy's ships. However, the latter find the fort impassable and return down the river, where the land forces are re-embarked on the 14th of the same month. Major Armstrong was brevetted Lieut. Colonel. General Scott of the United States army, take command of the militia here, and General Smith resigns, upon which R. G. Harper, Esq. who had settled in Baltimore and held a commission in the volunteer Artillery of the town for several years, is appointed major general of the 3d division; soon after General Stricker resigns and Col. Jos. Sterett is appointed Brig. General of the 3d Brigade.

William Pinkney, Esq. is elected to Congress in place of Mr. M'Kim. Cornelius Howard, Esq. is appointed one of the justices of the orphans court. Thos. Kell, Esq. was elected a delegate in the place of Mr. Donaldson.

On the 8th March, departed this life at his residence in the county, aged 63 years, William Maccreery, Esq. and in town on the 27th, aged 85 years, William Smith, Esq. both formerly members of the Senate of Maryland and of Congress.

THE 12th of January 1815 was set apart by the President, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

On the 18th of February following, the President ratified the treaty of peace. The news of peace, with the repulse of the British at New Orleans, was received here

with every demonstration of joy; the houses being all illuminated on the evening of the 15th of that month, and the 13th of April was appointed by the general Government, a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace:

On the 12th of September 1815, the foundation stone of the Baltimore Monument, erected to the memory of those who fell in defence of the city the year before, was laid in the presence of J. A. Buchanan, S. Hollingsworth, R. Frisby, Joseph Jamison and Henry Payson, Esq. part of the committee of vigilance, the militia, &c. The money was raised by a general and voluntary subscription, and the Monument which was designed by M. Godfroy, Esq. executed by Messrs. Baughman and Hoare, the figure and griffons by Mr. Capelena, stands on the site of the old court house, now called Washington Square.

After the funds of the city treasury had been exhausted, individuals advanced large sums for the public defence, but the banks were called upon by the committee, and loans were made which enabled them to expend \$79,000 on public account; and this, when assumed by the city, became the nucleus of the present debt. It was augmented by the purchase of the spring property \$37,000; dock property 60,000; lands for powder house, house of industry, &c. \$19,000; opening of streets, &c and improvements on property increased the debt to about \$380,000 in 1818. The city accounts, expenditures and receipts of the next year, 1819, may be thus stated in round numbers. The interest of the debt, \$22,000; expenses of the poor, 25,000; of the maintenance of prisoners in jail and criminal jurisprudence

\$15,000; deepening harbor, 20,000; light and watch \$20,000; cleaning streets 10,000; journal of accounts \$3000; fire companies \$4,000, salaries of city officers and other city charges, 29,000; altogether \$150,000 per annum. This sum is raised from the following sources. Ordinaries 6,000, auctions 17,000, licenses 17,000 wharfage and tonnage 8,000, markets 7,000, other rents &c. 5,000, direct taxes 90,000; total \$150,000. The gross revenue and expenses increase with the population.

The want of general employment for the labouring class during the war, and the limited extent of the Alms house relief, induced a number of humane and public spirited persons, to subscribe funds towards establishing a house of industry, and pursuant to an act of the last session, the corporation authorises a lottery for the same object in 1815. The money received has been employed in the purchase of the old alms house and part of the grounds; but, the want of additional funds, and the provision made for the relief of the poor since, have prevented the intended establishment from being carried into operation.

Attempts had been made to regulate the meetings for business of the merchants, twenty two years before, and the buildings at the S. W. corner of Water and Commerce streets were, for some time occupied as an Exchange; but in 1815 a more decisive plan of effecting this object was undertaken by Messrs: William Patterson, Robert G. Harper, Dennis A. Smith, John Oliver, Thomas Tennant, Robert Smith, Henry Payson, Isaac M'Kim, Henry Thompson, and others, who purchase the grounds fronting on Gay Street from Water to Se-

cond Streets, and begin building in solid brick work and rough cast, according to a design of Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esp. Col. Jacob Small carpenter, Col. Wm. Steuart stone cutter and Mr. T. Henning bricklayer, were the builders. A part of the grounds being the N. W. corner of Gay and Water Streets, was purchased, finished and occupied by the United States, as a custom house and the opposite corner on Gay and Second streets has been in like manner taken by the Bank of the United states, the whole east front being 250 feet. The exchange itself in the centre, occupying a space, vaulted beneath and fire proof, of 141 by 110 feet, with the business room, 86 by 53, and 115 feet high, to the top of the dome 53 feet diameter, has been occupied from the 1st of March 1820. The company was incorporated from its origin, and a chamber of commerce was agreed upon, and organized in 1821, Robert Gilmore, Esq. President, William Cooke, Esq. Secretary.

On the 7th of January a public dinner was given to Colonels Mitchell and Towson. After the war, dinners were given to Commodore Decatur, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Jackson, as they severally visited or passed through Baltimore. The gross revenue accruing from the customs here, amounted to \$4,200,500, including \$28,162 from the tonnage, of which the quantity of the district was 107,137 tons, and from the post office there accrued the sum of 54,835 dollars; amounts which were not equalled before nor since.

Col. William Steuart and Christ. Hughes, jr. Esqs. are elected delegates and Matthew Murray, Esq. Sheriff. General Harper is chosen a Senator of the United States,

but resigns the next year, and is succeeded by Alexander C. Hanson, Esq. During the last year of the war, there had been taken out of the county Clerks office, 505 marriage licenses, but in the first year of the peace the number was 828.

On the 3d of December 1815, departed this life, in the 80th year of his age, the most Revd. Dr. John Carroll, who had been 25 years Bishop and Arch Bishop of the Roman Catholic church; to whom, to the late Revd. Dr. Patrick Allison, who had been the founder and minister of the first Presbyterian congregation about 40 years, and to the late Revd. Dr. Joseph G. J. Bend, rector of St. Pauls church above 20 years, the city of Baltimore was indebted for the establishment of many institutions of piety and learning, which, under providence, created some of those sentiments of union and harmony, and acts of patriotism and benevolence on the part of the citizens, which are recorded in these annals, and which have been to many of us, subjects of exultation in times of prosperity as well as consolations in times of affliction.

On the 31st of March 1816, departed this life near Fredericksburg, aged 72 years, the Rev. Francis Asbury, who had been ordained a Bishop in this city thirty one years before, and had travelled in England and America above fifty years, as an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At the conference held here the same year, the Rev. Enoch George and Robert R. Roberts were ordained Bishops of the same church. The society organised a



respectable seminary of learning by the name of "Asbury College," and Doctor Samuel K Jennings is chosen principal. After two or three years the college was discontinued for want of adequate funds, but in 1818, the society erect their spacious church on Caroline street, for the accommodation of their members on the east side of the town.

In 1816 Messrs. Rembrandt Peale, William Lorman, James Mosher, Robert C. Long and William Gwynn form a company for which they procure a charter, to furnish the city and individuals with Gas light, and erect their works on the south west corner of North and Saratoga streets. Soon after, Messrs. Richard Caton, Benjamin and James Ellicott, Levy Hollingsworth and others obtain licenses from several proprietors, and employ John Leadbetter to bore for coal in the neighborhood, without success.

Subscriptions to the new Bank of the United States are opened for a capital of twenty-eight millions, and 4,014,100 dollars are subscribed here, in the name of 15,610 persons, principals and proxies. A branch is opened early in the next year, of which James A. Buchanan, Esq. is appointed by the parent board, President, and James W. McCulloch, Esq. Cashier, and then the banks generally, resume specie payments, which had been suspended in 1814.

At the session of 1816, the limits of the city, are extended by an act entitled "An act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city," including the old precincts. Those limits form a parallelogram of about three and a half

miles from North to South, and four and a half from East to West, and contains in land and water, about 10,000 acres surface, all included within the twelve wards of the city.

In order to prevent future inconvenience from irregular locations and the expense which might arise from changes necessarily made in streets, &c. thereafter, commissioners are authorised by another act, to survey and lay off streets, lanes and alleys on the grounds added to the city, viz: Messrs John E. Howard, William Patterson, William Gibson, William Lorman, Solomon Etting, George Warner, Owen Dorsey, Geo. Winchester, James Mosher, W. McMechen, John Hillen, Joseph Townsend and Henry Thompson, most of whom accepted, and with other gentlemen, substituted to fill vacancies, commenced the locations accordingly.

Provision was made for determining what improved parts of the late addition to the town should be subject to the payment of direct taxes, for the ordinary expenses of the city government and police; for which purpose Robert Lyon, Christopher Carnan and Isaac Dixon, Esqs. residents of the county, are appointed commissioners; and, the corporation was deprived of the appointment of inspectors of fire wood.

By the creation of a new criminal court, the business of the county of that description is again separated from that of the city and restored to the county court.— This new court, called “The Baltimore City Court,” of which one Judge sits daily, is properly a right police court, and preferable to common Mayors’ courts on

several accounts; particularly, in that the office is of a more certain tenure; the judges are all law characters, not encumbered by civil proceedings and have jurisdiction in capital cases as well as those of less magnitude. Nicholas Brice, Esq. is appointed Chief Judge with a fixed salary paid by the state, and William McMechen and Alexander Nisbet, Esqs. associate judges, paid also in fixed but lesser sums, out of the city treasury. The city court appoints constables and the Mayor is still authorised to appoint a certain number of bailiffs, with the power of constables.

To relieve the county court from the pressure of insolvent business, three gentlemen of the bar, viz. Jonathan Meredith, Thomas Kell and D. Hoffman, Esqs. are appointed commissioners during pleasure, with fees of office, to examine applicants and grant provisional relief; which board is continued still, with other commissioners. Messrs. John B Howard, Thomas Hillen, Thomas Talbot, Thomas Johnson, Henry Ebaugh, Abraham Cole, Peter Little, Samuel Owings and Geo. Everhart, are appointed to employ that part of the funds arising from a tax on banks for free schools, which appertain to Baltimore county.

The arrivals here from sea this year were 67 foreign and 436 American vessels, but the amount of tonnage registered and licensed was 104,960 tons.

Captain George Stiles is elected Mayor of the city.— John S. Skinner, Esq. is appointed Post Master, and the payments into the Treasury of the United States from this office in gross amounted to 51,410 dollars.—

General Smith is elected to Congress in the place of Colonel Moore

William Pinkney, esq. is appointed minister to Naples and Russia, and Colonel P. Little is elected to Congress in his place. Edward Johnson, Esq. is again chosen an elector of President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. elector of Senate. Colonel Howard and George Winchester, Esq. are elected members of the Senate of Maryland. The Colonel declined, and General William H. Winder is chosen; in 1819, General Harper is chosen in place of General Winder resigned, and J. E. Howard, Junior Esq. in place of Mr. Winchester resigned; and on his resignation in 1820, Richard Carroll, Esq. is chosen. James Carroll, Jr. esq. is appointed a Judge of the Orphans Court, C. Hughes, Junior, esq. is appointed Secretary of Legation and becomes *Charge des Affaires* at Stockholm, and Thomas Kell, esq. is elected to the assembly in his place.

On the 16th of May, departed this life, James McHenry, esq. one of the framers of the constitution of the United States, a Secretary to General Washington in the war of Independence and of the Department of war in 1798. On the 14th of August, at an advanced age, James Calhoun, esq. first Mayor of Baltimore, and many years one of the justices of the county; and on the 7th of October, at his residence in the county, Colonel N. R. Moore, commandant of Cavalry and late member of Congress.

On the 11th of March 1817, the new Cathedral Church erected by the Episcopalians, called St. Pauls,

being within the church 100 by 75 feet, having a handsome steeple over the vestibule, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp; of this church Mr. R. C. Long was architect, and with Mr. J. Wilson, Plasterer, Mr. Thomas Towson, stone cutter and Mr. Elijah Hutton, brick layer, was builder. The figures in relief of CHRIST and MOSES, which ornament the pedestals were executed by Mr. Capellano; the organ was made by M. Hall of Philadelphia. The new church thus prepared, the belfry first erected, with the church built in 1799, were taken down, and the lots sold, the remains of the dead being previously removed to the burial ground on German street.

Several gentlemen associated themselves under the name of "the Improving Company," to facilitate the opening of streets, by purchasing at their own risk, the property most likely to be injured. It can be said with truth, that, at this period at least, there were not purchasers to be found in Baltimore for property condemned by any public act, unless a benefit equally general, was expected from the sale. Nobody, for instance would buy the property of the absentee or the minor put up at auction for some trifling tax, however tempting the prospect of individual gain might be to the purchaser.

Some steps were taken towards the formation of an Importing Company, to supply our own and the neighbouring retail merchants, and counteract the injurious effect of foreign capital employed in introducing goods into other places, but was not prosecuted to effect.

On the first of June, 1817, President Monroe arriv-

ed in town and visited Fort McHenry and the scene of the battle of the 12th of September. He was addressed by the corporation and returning a polite answer, declined an invitation to a public dinner.

The different Marine Insurance Companies determined to have the shoals of the river sounded, and buoys fixed to be a guide to the shipping, which was undertaken by captain Lewis Brantz, and the corporation caused the soundings to be carried throughout the harbour. But the general government afterwards assumed the charge of the buoys, and in 1820, erected a Light Tower at the Bodkin and another at North Point, which are elevated between thirty and forty feet each.

At this period, Sunday Schools are organized by the religious societies generally, and the members of the Catholic Church establish a free school for both sexes, which was forthwith incorporated. Mr. John McKim, deceased this year, had requested his heirs to appropriate six hundred dollars ground rents per annum for the support of a free school, under the direction of the Friends Society worshipping in Baltimore street, which they did accordingly and it was opened in 1822, pursuant to an act of assembly; and by the will of Mr. John Oliver, deceased in 1823, the interest of \$20,000 was appropriated by him for the education of poor boys, under the direction of the Hibernian Society, of which he had been President some years, and the same was opened pursuant to an act of assembly the year after. At the same time, that is in 1823, the trustees of the Orphaline Charity School, aided by libe-

ral donations from several individuals, purchase of the trustees of the Baltimore College a part of their grounds on Mulberry street, and erect a spacious school house.

Messrs. Henry Payson, Amos A. Williams, Isaac Phillips, Charles H. Appleton and others, form a society and erect a church at the North West corner of Charles and Franklin streets; of which Mr. M. Godfroy was architect, Messrs. John Ready, Baughman and Hoare builders, and which they call "the First Independent Church," of which the Rev. Jarard Sparks is chosen minister.

The society of the First Baptists erect their commodious circular church in Sharpe street. Mr. Robert Mills, architect, Messrs. Milleman, Booth, Diffendall, Rickey and Stubbins, builders. Like too many of our best public edifices, this church, which is eighty feet in diameter and rough cast, is placed at the intersection of two streets, but the ground is elevated, and in other respects, very eligible. The Rev. Edmond Reis who had been assistant of the Rev. Mr. Richards some time, becomes minister; but is succeeded in 1822, by the Rev. John E. Finley, and part of the congregation attached to Mr. Reis, erect the church on North Calvert street. On the removal to Sharpe street the church and grounds on Pitt street are sold, and the remains of the interred there removed to the cemetary south west of the city; but soon after, the old church is let to a *third Baptist* congregation, the Rev. James Osborne officiating there.

A society is formed in aid of THE COLONISATION SOCIETY, which was established at Washington, to

procure the voluntary transportation of free blacks to the coast of Africa. Colonel Howard, who was a Vice President of the parent society, is chosen President of this; Luke Tiernan, Esquire, Treasurer, and Edward J. Coale, Esquire, Secretary. The society have succeeded in inducing a number of the best disposed people of colour of this city, to accept their passages; and, it is to be hoped, that persons of different characters may acquire from the absence of others and diminution of numbers, qualifications which will render them fit subjects for the future settlements in that quarter of the world.

The duties of the Justices of the Levy Court had so much increased, that it was thought adviseable to restore the administration of the public alms of the city and county to a new board of Trustees, with discretionary power as to the out pensioners and general expenditures, which had not been the case formerly; and, provision being made by law, Messrs. James Elliott, Robert N. Moale, Richard Waters, Isaac McPherson and the writer hereof, were appointed trustees for the ensuing year by the Executive of the State.

The corporation is deprived of the appointment of Inspectors of salted Fish; but, in 1821, to prevent the dangerous accumulation of unsound fish within the city, the council determine to erect a house for deposit and inspection on the south side of the harbour, to which all fish must be carried during the summer months; they also provide for the inspection of Ginseng and appoint an inspector thereof, agreeable to the general powers of the charter.



Charles W. Hanson, Esquire, is appointed an associate judge of the county court of this district, in the place of judge Hollingsworth, removed; soon after, Walter Dorsey, Esquire, is appointed chief judge in the place of Judge Nicholson, deceased, and Judge Bland being appointed one of the Envoys to Buenos Ayres, William H. Ward, Esq. is made associate of the court in his place. Luther Martin, Esq. is re-appointed Attorney General with Nathaniel Williams, Esq. assistant; particular attornies being appointed to prosecute in each judicial district, Henry M. Murray, Esq. appointed for this district, and Thomas Kell, Esq. attorney in the Baltimore city court. Henry M. Brackenridge, Esq. is appointed secretary to the Mission of the United States to Buenos Ayres.

Edward G. Woodyear, Esq. is elected a delegate in the place of Col. Steuart.

On the 18th of June departed this life, at George town, aged 70 years, the most Revd. Leonard Neale, Arch Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and is succeeded by the Rev. Ambrose Mareshall, who is consecrated the 14th December of the following year.

An evidence of the great health enjoyed here at this period is found in the returns. The whole number died 1817, was 1323. That is to say, 746 males and 577 females; of whom 430 were under twelve months old, and fifty seven are stated to have died of old age, including four above ninety, and two above 100 years old; of the whole number, 390 were coloured persons.

In the disproportion between the mortality of the dif-

ferent sexes is found the melancholy result of habits of life in the one to which the other sex is not addicted.

THE loading of tobacco in the rivers being almost wholly discontinued, the quantity brought to Baltimore was greatly increased and a market continually open through intermediary dealers: Messrs. Amos and George Williams obtained a license to erect an inspection house on O'Donnell's wharf; the next year the public ware-house at the Point was accidentally burned down, and in 1820, Mr. Moses Sheppard had another ware-house licensed for him on Light street wharf, when the ware-houses of Messrs. O'Donnell and Williams were united under one inspection. The year after, Messrs. Samuel R. Smith and Christopher Hughes obtain licenses to erect a ware-house each, on or near Light street wharf, the first of which was built accordingly. and two years after, Mr. William Patterson obtained another license for a ware house on his wharf near Commerce street. These ware houses were constructed to contain about 5000 hogsheads each at a time, and some much more. The charge of inspection was one dollar per hogshead, including the first year's storage, and twelve and a half cents a year afterwards; the other costs were one dollar and twelve and a half cents per hogshead. But the succeeding session, 1823, the assembly determined to hire three of those ware-houses, pay the inspectors fixed salaries and apply the profits, which were considered great, to the use of the state with an increase of twelve and a half cents cost, leaving to the county one other warehouse for *its own*

*growth only*, but discontinuing the rest. Under this act the two old warehouses of Messrs. Calhoun & O'Donnell and Williams were selected for the state, and that of Mr. Dugan for the county.

By a statement published, the quantity of Maryland tobacco in 1818, was 32,234 hogsheads, of which were shipped from this port 13,377, and from George town, &c. 8715 hogsheads; some is shipped by the notes from Patuxent, &c. and as much of that sold here, both for domestic use and exportation, is re-inspected, the returns afford imperfect data, but the stock was increasing at that period, no doubt; 11,565 hogsheads were cleared.

On the night of the 11th March, 1818, the eastern mail was robbed a few hours after it left the city, and Hare and Alexander were convicted of the fact in the United States Court, and having put the driver in jeopardy of his life, were hung in the jail yard,

On this occasion, the mode of execution from a cart was changed here from a laudable respect to humanity in the marshall, to a drop or scaffold, with a trap door, and so continued. Two years after, the same crime was committed on the same road, aggravated by the murder of the carrier; for which Hutton and Hull were convicted in the county court, and suffered a like ignominious death soon after; and in 1823, the mail was again robbed on the same road, for which three persons, employed in the neighborhood, were sentenced by the United States Court to confinement for several years, which may or may not be a punishment to them, according to their personal habits and inclinations, but certainly no indemnity to an injured community; who, on

the contrary, must provide for their subsistence and clothing at a considerable expense.

A number of gentlemen in each county were incorporated as managers of agricultural societies, in 1807, but those of Baltimore never met; and in 1818, a society was formed here for that object, of which Robert Smith, Esq. was chosen president, and John E. Howard, jr. Esq. secretary. The society held regular annual meetings, and have established exhibitions of agricultural products and improvements, with premiums. A board of twelve trustees, of which Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esq. is president, and James Howard, Esq. secretary, assemble monthly at their respective farms, being incorporated in 1823.

Richard Caton, Esq. and others, had commenced the manufacture of copperas, on Magothy river, in 1812, and afterwards, of alum, forming a society, which were incorporated in 1818. In the mean time, that is, in 1816, Messrs. Howard Sims, and Isaac Tyson, Junr. erected a laboratory for manufacturing chemical paints, and medicine, on Pratt street, which they afterwards transferred to the Washington avenue, and were incorporated at the session of 1823.

In order to induce the industrious poor to save for future exigencies a part of their present earnings, by offering to them a useful employment of small sums free of commission, &c. Several societies had been established in London, and elsewhere, of whose constitutions the compiler of these annals procured copies; and submitting them to the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, Messrs. Payson, Lorman, Ellicott, Appleton, and others,

a society is formed early in 1818; and at the ensuing session, incorporated for receiving and placing at interest small sums, called "THE SAVINGS BANK," conducted by twenty four managers, of whom Capt. Daniel Howland was chosen president. In the first three years, there were received, from a number of persons, near \$80,000.

In pursuance of the act of 1816, extending the limits of the city, the old precincts were divided into three additional wards; but now the corporation appoint five commissioners to divide the whole city into twelve wards, which was done as nearly equal as convenient, extending every ward from some point of the river, northwardly; but the variation in the settlement of different districts produces a disproportion, which must necessarily render a new division necessary from time to time.

The number of public carriages licensed, and in use at this time, was, of hackney-coaches, 100; of carts, 350; drays, 200; and of scows, or lighters, about 20.

A society was formed two years before, to distribute medical relief to the poor on the east side of the city, is now incorporated by the name of "THE SECOND DISPENSARY." The seamen had been some time received into the hospital, by contract, with the lessees. It is stated, that the number admitted this year, was 583, and the expense, 14,052 dollars; after which, the relief was withdrawn from the aged and incurable, several of whom took refuge in the alms-house, and helped to increase the number there, with the expense of that insti-

tution, of which Robert Gilmor, Esq. is appointed one of the trustees, in place of Mr. McPherson.

Henry M. Brackenridge, Esq. is elected to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Woodyear; and John Stevenson, Esq. is elected Sheriff.

On the 25th April, departed this life, Lieut. Col. George Armistead, of the U. S. Artillery, and the gallant defender of Fort McHenry in 1814; where he commanded until his death.

On the first of March, 1819, Gen. Andrew Jackson reviewed the 3d and 14th brigades, and accepted and answered an address of congratulation from the Mayor and City Council.

The winter of 1818, to 1819, had been very moderate, but the ensuing summer excessively warm, and the yellow-fever, of which the city had been almost exempt for eighteen years, made its appearance on the eastern part of Fell's Point. It became necessary to remove from that neighbourhood, and many individuals were provided for at the hospital and adjacent rope-walks, at the expense of the corporation, aided by the donations of the citizens; including the sum of 600 dollars, presented for the purpose by the corporation of Georgetown, and some valuable presents from the inhabitants of Taney Town and Union Town. The whole number of deaths for this year, were reported to be 2287, of which, 350 of malignant fever, 157 of other fevers; 272 of consumption; 258 of cholera morbus; 77 of old age, including in the whole, 571 coloured persons.

The distresses of the citizens were greatly increased by the failure of the **City Bank**, and mismanagement of the office of the U. States, and some other banks, accompanied by the fall in the price of flour and tobacco in foreign markets, affecting the prices of all kinds of property here.

These annals afford abundant proof, that the citizens had not overlooked those kinds of establishments which produce the returns of capital and permanent employment, though too many, no doubt, employed their capitals in what should have been fruits of revenue. The *continental system*, which left the most of Europe without supplies of tobacco, &c. being overturned by the general peace, confidence was extended in proportion to the demand for the produce which succeeded; and expenditures were gone into which nothing else would excuse. In the mean time, the exactions of the State were not relaxed. The Cumberland road, of 58 miles, costing the banks near half a million of dollars, produced no tolls, while the 20 cents per 100 on their capital, amounting to about \$12,000 annually, for the schools, were still collected, even after that of the Union and Mechanics' Banks was reduced.

A society was organized for the gratuitous distribution of soup to the necessitous, and soon after, another one for the prevention of pauperism generally; but, the removal of the limitations of the number of out pensioners of the alms-house, which had been at thirty only, for both city and county, and the appointment of managers of the poor in each ward, empowered, as well as the trustees, to send proper objects to the alms-house,

which took place this year, appears to have superseded the use of private charity for adults, in a great measure, and the operations of those societies have been superseded, as well as public collections for charity.

It was at the same period that the expenses of the poor of the city and county were separated, and the city relieved from the charges of the county roads altogether, so that, the repairs of the jail, alms house and other joint property altogether a small amount yearly, form the chief joint expense. The city had become a greater contributor to the alms house and other county charges than the county, because the amount of property assessed had not increased in the county as it had in town, and while this change placed the administration of the alms of the citizens within the controul of their representatives in council, the collection of the tax was merely transferred from one collector to another: The forty cents additional paid the city collector in 1820, was only the forty cents which had been paid to the county collector the year before, and the county bills of 1820 so much less in proportion; for instance.

The limitation of direct tax originally fixed at 75 cents per 100 dollars, was also removed and the collection of taxes was authorised to be made by several persons in the county as well as in the city.

William Pinkney, Esq is appointed a Senator of the United States in the place of Alexander C. Hanson, Esq. deceased; Edward Johnson, esq. is chosen Mayor of the city in the place of captain George Stiles, deceased, and Theodorick Bland, esq. is appointed district judge in the place of James Houston, esq. deceased.—



John Montgomery, esq. is elected one of the city delegates in the place of Mr. Kell.

On the first of July, died here, General Levin Winder, late governor of the state; and on the 15th of August, the Rev. learned and eloquent Doctor James Inglis, Pastor of the First Presbyterian congregation, who is succeeded by the Rev. William Nevins.

By the census of 1820, there were in the city, including the precincts and a small part of the county, now within its limits, of free white males 23,922, females 24,133, other free persons 10,324, slaves 3357, total 62,738 being an increase in ten years of 16,183, and from 1790; when the first census was taken, of 49,235 being about three fifths of the increase of population in the whole state in the same period. For the first time, the census exhibits an excess of females in Baltimore, and is an evidence that the native population is acquiring the ascendancy, producing a proportion of sexes usual in the eastern states. Of the free people of colour the increase, arising chiefly by the arrivals from the counties, has been thirty fold, but of slaves, not two for one; though it is found that, latterly, the mortality of the former, compared with that of the latter is as five or six for one. Although not in the same exorbitant proportion perhaps, there is no doubt but that the mortality of any description of people whose occupation and habits of life resemble those of the above mentioned class, must be much greater than with others who are less exposed, more prudent or better provided.

The number of interments the same year, including a few from yellow fever, was 1625, of whom there were 390 under one year old, 78 are stated to have died of old age, and of colour d persons 488. The population of the county has also increased at the expense of the city, from the establishment of mills and factories.—The ratio of representation being fixed at 40,000, there is a large fraction lost to the city. Alexander McKim, Esq. is chosen one of the electors of President, and Thomas Kell, Esq. an elector of the Senate.

General John Stricker and Isaac McKim, Esq. are elected members of the senate, but the General declining, Reverdy Johnson, esq. is chosen in his place, and upon Mr. McKim's election to Congress in 1822, he is succeeded by General W. H. Winder.

Reverdy Johnson, Lewis Eichelberger and William W. Hall, esqs. are appointed commissioners of insolvents. The district attornies are abolished, and Thomas B. Dorsey, esq. of Anne Arundel, is appointed Attorney General, and prosecutes here.

Alexander McKim, Beale Randall and ephen H. Moore, esqs. are appointed judges of the orphans court. Mr. James Martin, Doctor Thomas E. Bond, and Messrs. George Warner, John S. Smith and James Ellicott, are appointed trustees of the poor house.

John Montgomery, esq. is elected Mayor of the city, and John Barney and John P. Kennedy, esqs. delegates to the assembly

Died at Pittsburg, on the second of December 1820, aged sixty-one years, Commodore Joshua Barney, late commandant of the flotilla in this bay.

On the 31st May, 1821, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was began in 1806, was consecrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Mareschal. This building, suspended by the war was re-commenced in 1817, by funds arising from a sale of the old cemetery on Charles street, part of their grounds obtained for the Cathedral itself, on Franklin street, and a Lottery, together with individual contributions. The form is a Roman Cross, its length on Mulberry street 166 feet, its breadth 77 feet, and across the transepts 115 feet. The diameter of the dome is 69 feet and the elevation 116 feet, all of mason work, on the outside of which is another dome of wood and coppered, having windows by which light is admitted to the octagon within.

After furnishing the plan and designs, B. H. Latrobe, Esq. directed the work of this noble edifice; Mr. James Hayden, carpenter; Mr. Sebast. Hickley, stone cutter; Mr. James Powers, bricklayer; Mr. Peter Baudson plasterer, being builders.

By an act passed in 1819, it was intended to procure more select appointments by locating justices of the peace in wards, increasing some of the fees, limiting the number to one or two for each ward, the number then acting in town not exceeding sixteen; but the provisions of the law were inefficient. County justices, of whom there were in town and county, above one hundred, continuing to act in the city as occasion suited them; in 1821, a new law was passed limiting the number to thirty six, and retaining a provision which assimilated the power of constables to

that of sheriffs in instituting suits for debt, but without an increase of fees or location of offices.

The legislature laid a direct tax upon the state to the amount of \$30,000, of which Baltimore county including the city, had to pay \$9,734, and the next year it was doubled, but the last or present tax was reduced to \$15,309. The sums received from Baltimore city and county for 1819, 20 and 21, for licenses, &c. averaged \$18,696 82.

Colonel William McDonald is appointed Brigadier General of the third Brigade, in the place of General Sterett, deceased, and Col. John E. Howard, Jr. is appointed Brigadier General of the fourteenth Brigade, in the place of General Heath deceased. Sheppard C. Leakin, esquire, is elected sheriff.

On the twenty first of August departed this life in the seventy second year of his age, Gen. John Swann, formerly Brigadier General of the third Brigade, and a meritorious officer of the cavalry of the revolutionary army.

THE new bridge on Gay street, is finished; the width of the falls being the span of the arch, is seventy feet, rising eleven and an half feet from the spring of the arch, and fifty feet wide; built of granite from the Susquehannah, and all the out side work faced, furnished with side walks and iron railings.—Cost \$20,000 Messrs. Ring & Frieze, under the direction of the Mayor and the city commissioners, were the builders.

The commissioners completed the location of streets. Before this arduous operation was effected, for which

no pecuniary reward was sought, circumstances obliged two gentlemen, who had accepted the office, to resign; and Messrs. Nathaniel Williams, and John McHenry, were appointed in their places. So much of the city had been laid out in streets running north and south and east and west, and at right angles with each other, that, in laying out the new grounds in the same manner, as near as practicable, they consulted the interest of the greatest number of proprietors, as well as the beauty of the place; and the extension of the old streets, of sixty-six feet width, admitted of intermediate locations of lots 150 feet deep, with fronts on such streets running to an alley of twenty feet. Where different names had been given to continuations of the same streets, the name of that part which was already most improved, was generally adopted for the whole, as Baltimore street, for York and Dulany streets; and where two or more streets had similar names, that is reserved for one only, and some other name, or names, given to the rest, as Greene street, in the twelfth ward, named in compliment to General Greene, retains it, and the street of the same name, in the fourth ward, connected with Exeter street, is called by that name.

The commissioners employed Mr. T. Poppleton, who published a plat of the whole city, harbor, &c. embellished by views of all the principal buildings.

A society is formed to loan useful books to the youths of the city, called the Apprentices' Library, of which Col. James Mosher is chosen president.

On Sunday, 23d June, the extensive lumber yards on the west side of Jones' falls, and several houses on

M'Elderry's wharf were consumed by fire, which it was supposed, was the work of some incendiaries, who also attempted to set on fire some other lumber yards about the same time.

On the 2d of December, 533 paupers of the city and county, were removed to the new Alms House, at Calverton, two miles west of the city. The centre building, of stone rough cast, was erected in 1816 for a private gentleman, R. C. Long, Esq. architect, now occupied by the overseer, physician, &c is 55 feet front and 53 feet deep; two wings of brick work, on a plan furnished by Mr. John Sinclair, W. Mowton builder, are 130 by 40 feet, two stories on a basement each, occupied by the paupers, connected to the centre by two covered galleries thirty feet each, makes the whole front towards the south 375 feet. A bath house, wash house, and spacious court yard are in the rear.

To this important institution is attached a good body of land, on high ground, but having a stream of water through it. The average number of poor of the county is now 35, besides 44 out pensioners, and the cost \$4,456; and that of the city poor 353, besides 94 out pensioners, and the cost \$20,187, together \$24,643; which includes the expenses of relieving about sixteen strangers, admitted in peculiar distress, monthly.

An act is passed increasing the number of trustees of the poor, viz. three to be appointed by the Executive, and Messrs. John Kelso, Jacob Councilman and Jos. Merryman were appointed, and four by the corporation, who were Messrs. George Warner, P. E. Thomas, William Carman and Dr. T. E. Bond.

Edward Johnson, Esq. is again elected mayor.

Gen. Smith is elected a member of the senate of the United States in the place of William Pinkney, Esq. deceased, and Isaac McKim, Esq. is elected to fill the vacancy in the house of representatives in the place of Gen. Smith, and also for the succeeding two years. Robert Purviance, Esq. is elected a delegate to the legislature in the place of Mr. Barney.

Col. John Spear Smith is appointed brigadier general of the 14th brigade, in the place of Gen. John E. Howard, junr. deceased.

Died at his seat near this city, at an advanced age, Colonel Nicholas Rogers, formerly one of the justices of the county and orphans courts, and aid of Major General Baron De Kalb, in the war of the revolution; also, in town, Levy Hollingsworth, Esq. formerly member of the Senate of Maryland.

A COMPANY lately incorporated, erect a Shot Tower on the west side of North Gay street, which was raised more than 160 feet above the ground, by Mr. Jacob Wolfe, builder, under the direction of Colonel Joseph Jamieson, President of the company.

The name of Mr. John Gill, plasterer, who executed the rough and the ornamental work of the Exchange and the Unitarian Church, should have been added as one of the builders of them.

A number of gentlemen associate together to establish an Atheneum and the institution is commenced by the purchase of books, &c.

Stevenson Archer, Esq. of Harford county, is appointed chief justice of this district in the place of Judge Dorsey deceased.

At the ensuing session the eleventh brigade is detached from the third division, and General Stansbury is appointed Major General of a new division called the Fourteenth, exclusive of the city militia, and the artillery of the city constituted one brigade of which Col. Matthew McLaughlin is appointed Brigadier General.

In the list of the troop of horse given in 1782, the name of Daniel Hopkins should be inserted instead of David, his brother, and to those names should be added Messrs. Daniel Carroll, of Mt. Dillon, Robert Dorsey, Math. Patton, W. Buchanan of W. and David Rees.

The average revenue of the state received from Baltimore city and county for licenses, fines, &c. for the last five years was \$21,553,68, and in 1821 was laid a State tax collected the ensuing year of which Baltimore city and county was to pay \$9,734, and the next year \$19,478, and to be paid in 1824, \$15,309, upon it being discovered that the proportion of 60,000 levied on this city and county was excessive. Two Accademies in the county receive a *donation* each annually of \$400, and the city and county receive out of the tax on the banks for a school fund about 700 dollars a year each.

Colonel William Steuart and William G. D. Worthington, esq. are elected delegates to the assembly.



GENERAL John Stricker was appointed Navy Agent at this port, in the place of Captain Jer. Yellott, in 1801, and was succeeded by James Beatty, Esq. in 1809.

Charles Pinkney, Esq. was appointed Chargé at St. Petersburg, on the return of his father, late Minister at that Court, in 1818.

W. G. D. Worthington, Esq. is appointed Secretary of the Governor of Florida, in 1822, and this year, H. M. Brackenridge, Esq. is appointed Judge of West Florida.

The following natives or residents of this city, received appointments as Consuls or Agents of the United States, at the places annexed to their names successively, commencing with the year 1794 and ending with the present: T. W. Griffith, (the writer,) Consul at Havre; Francis L. Taney, Antwerp; Joseph Foreman, Rotterdam; Nathan Levy, Agent Cape Hayti; William Y. Purviance, Leghorn; Alexander Hammett, Consul at Naples; Henry Wilson, Nantz; Robert K. Lowry, Laguirra; Nathan Levy, St. Thomas; James Brice, Cape Hayti. Some of the gentlemen declined, or did not finally reach the places to which they were appointed, and some were transferred to other situations.

Edward J. Coale, Esq. Vicé Consul of Russia, becomes Vice Consul of Brazil. Wm. Dawson, Esq. successor of Mr. Woods, dying here, John Crawford, Esq. is appointed British Consul in 1821.

On the overthrow of the Monarchy, the Chevalier D'Anmour, first Consul from France, was superseded by Mr. Moissonnier, Consul of the French Republic,

then by Mr. Thomas; Mr. Le Villain, who succeeded him, died here in 1800, and was succeeded by Messrs. Sotin, Dannecourt and Arcambal, who was Consul General of the French Empire. Mr. L. F. Le Loup, succeeded Mr. Arcambal, as Consular Agent for the Empire, and in 1815, after the restoration, the Marquis de Fougères succeeds Mr. Le Loup, Consul for France, and this Agency or Consulate has since been committed to Messrs. Le Loup, Angeluci, Danneri, Theirry, Pelavoine and Henry, in succession.

F. C. Graff, Esq. is appointed Consul for Hamburg.

J. F. Hoogewerff, Esq. is appointed Consul of the Netherlands, in the place of C. S. Konig, Esq. deceased.

Messrs. Geo. W. Rodgers, H. E. Ballard, Jos. J. Nicholson, Wm. Goodwin, J. Woodyear & T. Coale, entered the navy in 1804, and afterwards, W. K. Latimer, Jno. Galagher, Wm. C. Nicholson, Benj. Goodwin, Thos. Rutter, H. Henry, H. Scott, F. Sanderson, G. N. Hollins, D. R. Steuart, Edward C. Pinkney, Franklin Buchanan, Wm. H. Campbell, J. G. Rogers, J. P. Wilson, H. Y. Purviance, Henry Pinkney, J. M'Kean Buckhanan, W. M. Glendy, C. H. Little, A. K. Long, George Adams, J. S. Sterett, C. H. M'Blair, Fre. Chataud W. Basset, and Wm. M'Blair.

Congress having created a Navy Board, Captain John Rodgers is appointed a Commissioner and President in 1815, and is continued except when employed in command on foreign service.

Colonel N. Towson was appointed Paymaster General soon after the war. The following gentlemen

entered the Army at different periods, that is to say, in the Artillery, Messrs. J. Schmuck, J. A. Dumeste, J. H. Winder, Joshua Barney and William Turnbull; and in the Infantry, James H. Hook, T. Montgomery, Bennet Riley, William Belton, William Camp, Reuben Gilder, Thomas Wilson, Henry Thompson, E. H. Courtney, Jos. M. Baxley and Thomas Noel.

On the 21st of December, 1823, a town meeting was held in the Exchange, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the citizens on the subject of Canals; not that there were any doubts about the advantages of them, but to know whether the citizens would prefer one to be made first to the Susquehanna, or to the Ohio river; supposing the latter to be continued to Baltimore eventually, and as was provided for by an act of Assembly two years after. It appeared that a great majority of the persons attending, gave a preference to the first project.

And at the Assembly then in Session, an Act was passed to authorise the Corporation of the city to make a Canal to the head of tide water on the Susquehanna, and from thence to the Conewaga Falls, in Pennsylvania, if such an extension was permitted by the Legislature of that state; and another act to incorporate a company to make a Canal from tide water on the Potomac to the Ohio, if assented to by the general government and the states through which it would pass. G. Winchester, Esq. Judge Bland and Jno. Patterson, Esq. having been commissioned by the state to survey a route for the first mentioned Canal, and report an estimate.

The next year, that is at the Session of 1824, the

Assembly adopted and confirmed an act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and in 1825, Stock to the amount of the States' interest in the Potomac Canal Company, with five thousand additional shares, were to be vested in the new company on the part of Maryland.

The same amount of five thousand shares was to be taken in the Susquehanna Company, then again incorporated—the old Susquehanna Canal Company's interest being secured in this, if the same should be effected.

Finding the summit on the direct route to be 1000 feet, the Commissioners proposed a Canal of 93 miles from the Falls to the tide, to cost 1,622,000 dollars, and from thence across the necks or points of land, to the city, 36 miles, to cost 764,000 dollars, and at the Session of 1826, another act is passed, entitled the Pennsylvania and Maryland Canal Company.

Both this project and that of the Canal to extend to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, were abandoned soon after for the introduction of Railways. The city, however, authorised by the state, appropriated \$5000 a year for ten years, towards clearing away the obstructions in the bed of the river Susquehanna.

General Andrew Jackson, then a member of the Senate of the United States, was waited on at Washington by Messrs. Winder, Rigger, B. C. Howard and R. S. Hollins, on the part of many of the citizens, with an invitation to a Ball to be held in honor of the victory of the 8th of January, at New Orleans, which he politely declined; but, retiring from the Senate passing

homeward, the ensuing year, a Ball was given him on the evening of the 5th March.

On the 7th October, General Lafayette landed at Fort M'Henry, from the steam boat which had been sent, with a deputation of the corporate and military officers for him, to the head of the bay. He was received on landing, by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, and by General Smith, Colonel Howard, Mr. Carroll, Generals P. Stewart, Reed, Benson, and Stricker, Colonel Bentalou, and Mr. Boismartin, as old acquaintances whom he had not seen for 40 years, and addressed them with sentiments of the purest friendship, which was met by like feelings on their part.

From the fort, the General was accompanied by a military escort, and the same gentlemen in open carriages to the city, his own in advance—The General entered Baltimore street by Paca street, uncovered, passing under very handsome triumphal arches at Eutaw street and the Bridge—crowds of both sexes saluted him as he passed. Returning from Fell's Point he alighted at the Exchange, and was again welcomed by the Mayor, who, with General Harper, presented to him the civil and military officers, and Messrs. S. Hollingsworth, William Patterson, Alexander M'Kim and Nathan Levy, being most of the survivors of the city volunteer troop who had served under him in Virginia, in 1781, and whom he also received in the most feeling manner. That evening the city was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Nation's Guest, and on the next evening he was entertained at a splendid ball and supper in the Theatre, Holiday street.

He was accommodated at the Fountain Inn, Light street, at the public expense; and there and at the Exchange, he was every day engaged in receiving the inhabitants of both sexes, finding time with difficulty, to dine with the Society of Cincinnati and Free Masons, and to call on a few of the families which he recollected of former days, until the 11th, when he left town with an escort for Washington.

Having made the tour of the Mississippi and the Lakes, General Lafayette visited our city, for the last time, probably, on the 31st July, 1825. He referred on several occasions and in terms of gratitude, to the assistance received here in 1781, as well from the hands of the ladies, in working up cloths for his troops, as from those of the gentlemen, by lending in specie \$7,256 between them, to purchase materials, already noticed in these Annals; but it may be proper to record the names of those individuals and commercial houses, who were Messrs.

Samuel Hughes,  
 William Smith,  
 Stewart & Salmon,  
 William Patterson,  
 S. & R. Purviance,  
 John M'Lure,  
 James Calhoun,  
 John Sterett,  
 Richard Curson,  
 Ridley & Pringle,  
 Daniel Bowly,  
 Thomas Russell,

Hugh Young,  
 William Neill,  
 Stephen Steward,  
 John Smith, jr.  
 Russell & Hughes,  
 Jacob Hart,  
 Alexander Donaldson,  
 Russell & Gilmor,  
 James M'Henry,  
 Chas. Carroll, Barrister,  
 Nicholas Rogers and  
 Nathaniel Smith.

At the Session of the Assembly commencing in December, it was proposed to alter the constitution of the State in relation to the test, to the oath of the public officers and the representation of the city in the House of Delegates. The first admitted the Jews to hold office, and the second, reducing various oaths to one, were duly confirmed the ensuing year; but the last, giving the citizens two additional Delegates, was rejected in their house by a vote of 36 to 28, though the citizens at the solicitation of the writer, had generally, and without distinction of class or party, petitioned for the change. The Delegates from the Southern counties on each shore, with few exceptions, voting in the negative and against the city.

The general government procured grounds by assent of the state, and erected Light Houses on Pool's Island and Thomas' Point, Chesapeake Bay.

Acts were passed extending the jurisdiction of City Justices of Peace in matters of small debts, to one hundred dollars, and to Justices generally, a new jurisdiction in actions of trespass, not exceeding fifty dollars damage. These might have been extended with advantage to all cases of rent in arrear, which is yet under control of landlords and bailiffs, as in the times of feudal vassalage. It is due to the promotion of industry, that landlords should have more prompt means of expelling tenants; but, at least, rent should be proved to be due before their property is committed to an executing officer. Among the evidences of a more liberal jurisprudence than before however, was an Act of the Session of 1820, to provide compensation for the maintenance of

debtor's in confinement on Magistrate's judgments, at the expense of their creditors; and now another to prohibit the imprisonment of females for any debts whatever, which many wished extended to both sexes.

On the 13th February there was a town meeting held to protest against the caucus of Congressmen, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and in the course of the summer, ward meetings were held by the friends of General A. Jackson and John Q. Adams, Esq.

On the 18th of April the boiler of the Eagle steam boat, returning from the Patuxent and Annapolis, exploded, and Henry M. Murray, Esq. State District Attorney, passenger, and some hands, were severely injured. Mr. Murray languished until the 28th, when he died from the accident; which was the first fatal explosion in the Chesapeake.

There was a thunder storm on the 29th June, and one person killed by the lightning, which also extinguished the gas lights corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

Acts of Assembly are passed granting corporate privileges to the Gunpowder Company; the United States Beneficial Society, and the Mutual Insurance Company—also to remove an obstruction on the south side of Water street; and to open and extend Pleasant street to the Falls, so as to make a direct communication with Hillen street on the opposite side. In order more effectually to promote the intercourse between the east and the west, and the general health of that part of the city, it were to be wished that provision had also been



made, before too much improved, for regrading and raising the pavement of Calvert street, from Monument place to Mulberry street; or, at least at the foot of the declivities in Pleasant and other cross streets.

The city expended \$18,000 on the harbor, and received but \$2,300 from tonnage duty allowed by Congress. Property valued at \$3,000,000 was taxed at 2½ per cent; which, with \$22,000 from Auctions, and \$43,000 from Licences, Rents, Fines, &c. were to defray the interest of a stock debt of 465,000 dollars, at 5 and 6 per cent per annum, amounting to 24,000 dollars; and also to defray the Watching, Lighting, Salaries of officers, &c.

Flour inspected 539,900 barrels. Herrings inspected 46,575 barrels. Tobacco exported 15,523 hogsheads, leaving 6,287 hogsheads in the warehouses of the city at the end of the year.

Judge Bland was appointed Chancellor of Maryland, on the death of W. Kilty, Esq.; Elias Glenn, Esq. is appointed District Judge in the place of Mr. Bland, and Nathaniel Williams, Esq. is appointed Attorney of the District in the place of Mr. Glenn.

Thomas Kell, Esq. is appointed Attorney General of the State. John Barney, Esq. is elected a representative to Congress in the place of Isaac M'Kim, Esq. John Montgomery, Esq. is elected Mayor. B. C. Howard and J. S. Tyson, Esqs. are elected Delegates to the Assembly, and Colonel Standish Barry is elected Sheriff. At the election of Electors of President and Vice President, Messrs. Geo. Winchester and Dennis Claude;

candidates favourable to General Andrew Jackson, were chosen for the District. On the 24th May, General William H. Winder departed this life, after a short and severe illness, in the 49th year of his age, and was interred with civic, military and masonic honours. As Senator, General Winder is succeeded by Jno. Scott, Esq. A rifle regiment newly organized, had chosen the General their Colonel, in which command he was succeeded by Colonel Standish Barry, and as master of the Grand Lodge of the State, he was succeeded by Colonel B. C. Howard.

On the 19th December, died of a paralysis under which he had suffered many years, William Buchanan, of Geo. Esq. Register of Wills of this county, and D. M. Perrine, Esq. was appointed to the same office soon after.

The whole number of deaths for the year is stated at 1468, of whom there were 48 slaves and 368 free persons of colour.

Among the unproductive expenditures referred to in the year 1819, of these Annals, might have been distinguished those twelve handsome buildings, erected by Messrs. Robert Mills, John Ready, James Hines and others, on grounds leased of the Water Company, at the intersection of Calvert and Monument streets—And those eight commodious dwellings, erected on part of the grounds of Lewis Pascault, Esq. by that gentleman, M. Rezin Wight and others, on Lexington near Pine street; all of which, being considered too distant for men of business, as most all of our citizens are, would

not command rent nearly equal to common legal interest. And here it may be added, that of 185,000 dollars invested by the State in three Baltimore banks, there was a diminution of the stock and a loss, exclusive of all interest thereon since, of 64,000 dollars.

The first private house of extent, beauty or cost erected afterwards, was that on the N. E. corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets, on a plan of Mr. Mills, of common quarry stone, stuccoed, for John Hoffman, Esq.; afterwards ceded to and occupied by his brother, George Hoffman, Esq. and now, Hugh Birkhead, Esq. erects the spacious dwelling on Charles near Lexington street, according to designs furnished by Mr. J. W. Collins, the builder. It is built of brick, and of that fine material and workmanship for which Baltimore is justly celebrated, or ought to be, and like Mr. Hoffman's, raised several steps, some of which are within and under cover.

The Directors of the Athenæum having procured a charter and the spacious lot on the S. W. corner of St. Paul's and Lexington streets, erect a brick building, 80 feet front on the first and 120 feet on the latter, according to the designs of Wm. F. Small, Esq. Architect, who superintended the building, which was stuccoed in imitation of free stone, by Mr. John Gill. The builders were Messrs. R. A. Shiply, James Symington and D. Trumbo. For this institution the writer was appointed Secretary, but the multitude of reading rooms opened at the time interfered, and the company rent out offices and places of meeting for other societies.

The same Architect and builders are employed by

Messrs. D. Barnum, W. Shipley and J. Philips, jr. to erect the house of public entertainment on grounds obtained of various persons, at the S. W. corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, running 120 feet on the former and 200, including two mansion houses serving for private entries and accommodations, on the latter, on a basement of granite, and elevated four stories of brick, stuccoed, and an attic of frame work. The whole contains above 200 rooms or separate apartments for public accommodation. At the instance of the writer, who considers the folding sash of Continental Europe alone suited to our climate, they were adopted by Mr. Small for the basement of this house.

Early in January, the Chamber of Commerce determined that the hundred weight of sugar, hemp, iron and other merchandise, which had consisted of 112 lbs. should be reduced to the 100 lbs. only, as tobacco, cotton, rice, coffee, &c. always were. Some years after, the Legislature determined that hay and straw shall be weighed in the same manner by the city inspectors.

At the session of the present year, the Executive are authorized to appoint four Justices of the peace in the city, to be called and exercise the duties of County Justices, except in the recovery of small debts. Instead of reducing the number or locating any, and adding to the independence of the office, thirty-six are still appointed promiscuously; like the constables, whose fees are increased at the same session beyond all proportion, rendering the former more dependant on the latter than they were, for a very inadequate pecuniary compensation, degrade the Commission and abandon both small

creditor and small debtor, that is the poor generally, to the cupidity of those who should be servants of the office.

The Legislature resolve to establish houses for the inspection of tobacco at the expense and for the benefit of the state; and those of Messrs. Dugan, O'Donnell and Williams, on the wharf west side of Centre Market dock, and that of Mr. M. Sheppard, on Light street wharf, are purchased and fitted up extensively for the purpose.

The government of the University of Maryland is transferred to a new Board of Trustees, of which the Governor of the state is President ex-officio, and twenty-one gentlemen named in the law, among whom vacancies are to be filled by the Executive of the State; and this Board, besides common corporate powers, is authorised to choose a Vice President, appoint and dismiss Provosts, Professors, &c. The proceeds of a Lottery are appropriated to pay for the infirmary, to purchase chemical apparatus, and for the use of the Faculties of Arts and of Law; all very limited in amount, not paid in hand but uncertain, and not commensurate with the wants of such an institution or the capacities of the State. At a meeting of the Trustees next year, Charles H. Hanson, Esq. was appointed professor of Political Economy, John P. Kennedy, Esq. of History, and Edward C. Pinkney, Esq. Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; the other Professors being continued as they then were.

A Board of public works, composed of the Governor for the time being, and others, is created and assemble in this city occasionally; and provision is made for the establishment of Public Schools throughout the State;

but, at the option of the counties, with power in the corporation to adopt them in Baltimore; the whole to be under the direction of trustees and a general superintendent, which is accepted by the city and several counties.

A toll bridge had been authorized and erected over Patapsco, at Elkridge Landing, and now others are erected at two lower ferries, at the expense of the proprietors, and the communication with Washington and Annapolis thereby secured. The Post Master General made a report to Congress on the mail route to Philadelphia, recommending the construction of a Turnpike Road 35 miles, to cross the Susquehanna by Port Deposit Bridge and connect the Turnpikes already made between the cities; this was to increase the distance three miles; but from surveys ordered by Congress, it appeared that the old route is only 94 miles, and by it the post still travels in winter, and when the mails cannot be sent by steam boats.

The government of Hayti send an agent to invite the free people of color to migrate to, and offer them means of settling on that Island; of which a considerable number avail themselves, being also encouraged by a society which had been organised the year before by the Mayor, Judge Brice, P. E. Thomas and others.

Two revenue cutters are built here and afford some relief to a class of tradesmen exceedingly well qualified for the construction of fast sailors, but latterly too little encouraged by the General Government.

President Adams and family passed through the city in September, on their way to Quincy, but declines the

public civilities which the citizens tendered, as he did on their return.

Horace H. Hayden, Esq. published a very ingenious Essay on Geology, including the subject of original formations near this city and elsewhere, in 1820. And now Daniel Raymond, Esq. publishes a Treatise on Political Economy, containing new and interesting principles on accumulation, consumption, &c.

The Legislature assume for the State the entire control of the Flour Inspection, taking from the city authorities the appointment of the inspectors. Fire wood brought by water for sale in the city, is regulated entirely by the state government; Lumber, Boards and Staves, as well as Hay, were all partly under state control. Having before taken the tobacco warehouses from the government of the county, these measures render the quality of the products of the state, though used or shipped from this city, wholly exempt from the regulation or control of the city authorities. The remaining articles of Beef, Pork, Potash, Flaxseed, &c. in the quality of which the Legislature take no interest, because prepared or brought here from other States chiefly, are the only objects left to city management. The incoherence of these measures, point directly to the right of Congress to regulate commerce, and the establishment of particular weights, &c. and the revenue drawn by the State or City, through licences to inspectors of merchandise, or otherwise effecting produce, appears to be unconstitutional.

Acts are also passed to give a preference to deeds according to time of record, securing the rights of mort-

gagees; to licence limited partnerships, and to determine the liability of agents and factors.

Among other acts more especially interesting to the city, are those incorporating the Academy of Sciences, R. Gilmor, Esq. President; the Maryland Institute of Arts, W. Stewart, Esq. President; the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company; the Fireman's Insurance Company; the Lafayette Beneficial Society; the Patapsco Fire Engine Company; the Ætna Company for the manufacture of iron, and the Seamen's Union Bethel Society; which last obtains a lot and erects a small place of worship on Philpot street, Fell's Point, of which they elect the Reverend Stephen Williams Chaplain.

Although the commencement of the Sessions of the General Assembly was transferred from the first to the fourth Monday of December, in each year, and this change took effect at this session, it is intended that the Acts of the Session, though passed in the ensuing year, shall be considered as Acts of the year in which the Session began generally, as for the official year and as heretofore done in this work.

Mrs. Iturbide, widow of the late Emperor of Mexico, arrives and takes lodgings in this city, and Commodore Porter, who had fitted out here the armament against the West India pirates, and succeeded in arresting their career, being suspended by Court Martial on a charge of exceeding his orders, resigned his commission and entered into the Naval service of the Mexican States, declared a confederate Republic.



On the 15th of January, General Robert G. Harper died suddenly at his town residence, after a very distinguished and useful life, and was interred at Oakland, his seat in the county with civic and military honors. General Stricker declines, and General W. M'Donald of the 3d. brigade, is appointed Major General of the 3d. Division, in place of general Harper; and colonel G. H. Stewart succeeds general M'Donald in command of the 3d. Brigade.

Some of the uniformed volunteer militia of the city, consisting of a regiment of infantry, riflemen, cavalry and artillery each, are formed into a brigade by law, and colonel Geo. H. Steuart is appointed their General.

The summer was long, dry and warm; the thermometer being frequently as high as 94, but the city was not unhealthy.

Christopher Hughes, Esq. is appointed chargé to the kingdom of the Netherlands. W. H. Allen is appointed land commissioner, and Wm. Pinkney, Esq. collector at Key West, in Florida.

Christian Mayer, Esq. is appointed Consul General from Wirtemberg, and Ch. Tiernan, Esq. Vice Consul for Mexico; Colonel Wm. Steuart of this city, is chosen a member of the executive council of the State, and so continued during three years successively.

B. C. Howard and J. S. Tyson, Esqs. are elected to the General Assembly of Maryland.

General John Stricker died of a protracted illness, much esteemed and regretted, on the 23d day of June, and was interred with civic and military honors.

For some time the public continued to be entertained by different projects for canalling from the Susquehanna to the City; but before the proposed companies could be formed, accounts were received of the success of the Rail Roads in England, and of two small ones made at Quincy and Mauch Chunk, giving a new turn to the spirit of improvement here entirely in favor of the latter mode of transportation.

It was on the 12th of February following that a number of citizens assembled to hear accounts of those roads, and agreed to undertake one.

Accordingly, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, a charter was granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, appointing Messrs. Isaac M'Kim, Thomas Ellicott, Joseph Patterson, John M'Kim Jr. William Steuart, Talbot Jones, R. L. Colt, Geo. Brown and Evan Thomas to receive subscriptions for a capital Stock of three millions, in shares of 100 dollars each, reserving 10,000 shares for the State and 5,000 for the corporation of the City. Different from Turnpike Road Companies, this has the exclusive right to travel or carry on the road; but the price of carriage is limited at rates much below the former cost of transportation, that is, to four cents per ton eastward and six cents per ton westward, per mile; and three cents per mile for persons, including carriage and tolls in all cases.

There were also chartered at the same Session, a company to carry on Mining in Mexico, by the name of Temascaltepec; and one the next year by the name of Tlalcotal, and another the year after, called the Ceralvo Mining Company; each with 300,000 dollars joint

Stock. These hazardous speculations abroad originated with the English, and were followed here from the want of objects of investment at home, partially suspended.

There originated at this time a plan of forming a Bank to discount from deposits, which is called the Maryland Savings' Institution, and a charter is granted for 18 years, prohibiting however, any infringement of rights vested in other Banks.

It was found to succeed as a Joint Stock Company, without issues of notes, and an attempt was made to establish another, which was successfully opposed by the old Banking Institutions. It was discovered, perhaps, that individuals with little or no cash, had become masters of the currency and public credit through the capitals of others, and that the State had been in the practice of conveying away, without valuable considerations, a source of patronage and profit which none but the Sovereign should possess. It was accordingly proposed three years after, to establish a State Bank by the capital it possessed in the Banks incorporated, and other public institutions; in the Funded Debt of the United States and in the general revenue, the profits of which should come into the State Treasury and supercede the ordinary taxes. And in respect to Charters granted, it was proposed to purchase the Stock of some one or more of the existing Banks for the State.

Acts are also passed to charter the Maryland Chemical Works; The Vulcan Furnace Company, and the Independent and Vigilant Fire Engine Companies.

The administrations of the civil authorities of the City and County are further divided, and half of the charges for repairs of the joint property in the Court House and Jail to be provided for by each, that of the Alms House being so already; the Levy Court and the Commissioners of the tax for the city and for the county being abolished; three commissioners to be elected annually, to manage the affairs of the county, exclusively. Those first elected are George Harryman, Henry Snowden, and John T. H. Worthington, Esqs.

The writer had while county Collector, represented the expenses of the Commissioners of tax a useless burden; but the policy of limiting the number of Administrators so much, when it appears that from some influence or another, many candidates present themselves, may be considered doubtful if not pernicious.

The fees of officers of Courts had been subject to taxation by some late acts, which are repealed at this Session, and a general scale of fees established in dollars and cents, instead of tobacco, including those for the City Court. To the several judges of this Court, individually, power is given to try all causes where no jury is required; and it seems now, that to create more independence in the judges and stability to this important police Court, it is only necessary to put it on the constitutional footing of other Courts in the State.

The Judges of this Court and of all the County courts, are directed by an act of this session and supplements, to hear complaints against Lunatics; and, on the finding of a jury, send them to a Hospital, or to the Alms House, if paupers, &c. even commit them as oth-

er offenders, if no bail is given. These, with the powers of the Chancellor, may protect society as well as the property of the lunatics, for their interests generally, but does not go to protect their persons or their property, as the dictates of humanity or the reputation of our Jurisprudence would seem to require. Where the lunatic dies under suspicious circumstances, there are Coroner's juries, which may indeed bring punishment as a terror to other offenders in cruelty, but, for the helpless living object, there is no protecting Law. For the want of some authorized registry of births and deaths, many live and die amongst Americans unknown to society generally, or to the Laws of the Country.

The city authorities provide for the building of a dredging machine by steam power for cleaning the harbor, and it is used successfully soon after.

Of 1,143,544 tons shipping of the United States, it appears that 84,905 belong to Baltimore, and upon the application of the Assembly, a survey of the harbor is made by the general Government, with a view to the establishment of a Navy Yard; so far the result has been unfavorable, the United States possessing no other property here than a Custom House, which cost \$70,000; hiring a Post Office, Warehouses, Hospitals, &c. But about \$85,000 have been received from the general Government since 1816, on account of principal and interest on the City's advances during the last war.

On the 20th of July a procession was formed, and an oration delivered by General S. Smith, attended by the public authorities, near the Washington Monument, in honor of the memories of John Adams and

Thomas Jefferson, who died at their respective homes on the fourth, at very advanced ages and much respected in their private as well as in their public lives.

The Legislature re-elect General Smith a member of the Senate of the United States this session. There was no change in the Delegation to Congress, but the time of election was protracted thereafter, so that this election now takes place immediately before the meeting of Congress, and not the year before the members elect take their seats, as it did, unless when assembled before the annual elections, when the Governor is to order an election.

U. S. Heath and R. Johnston, Esqs. are elected members of the 11th Senate of the State, but on the resignation of the latter two years after, General J. S. Smith is chosen to fill the vacancy in that body.

Colonel Jacob Small is elected Mayor, John Stricker, Esq. is chosen a member of the House of Delegates, in the place of B. C. Howard, Esq. W. G. D. Worthington Esq. is appointed a commissioner of insolvents, in the place of R. W. Allen, Esq. resigned; in 1830, M'Clintock Young and Richard Frisby, Esqs. are appointed in the place of Messrs. Eighelberger & Schriver.

On the 10th of July died at New York, Luther Mar-Esq. in the 83d year of his age. The deceased had been a member of the National Convention, where he opposed the constitution in 1789, and a long time before and after had been the talented Attorney General of this State.

At his seat near this city, on the 26th of September, Captain R. T. Spence, of the United States Navy; and

on the 30th, an order was received from the Navy Department to celebrate the memory of a commander who was as distinguished by his literary acquirements and the virtues of private life, as in the duties of his profession. And in this city, from a fall in a warehouse, Colonel Paul Bentalou, Marshall of the district, in which place he was succeeded by Thomas Finley Esq.

Whole number of deaths reported here in the year 1826, was 1922, of whom 889 were under 10 years, and 111 above 70 years of age including 429 free colored, and 97 slaves; greatest number 277 in July; least 115 in November; 306 of Consumption, 224 Fevers and 21 of Intemperance.

State Conventions are held here by the Advocates and by the Opponents of the administration of the general government.

William Patterson, Esq. gives a lot of his ground, part of Fell's Prospect, on the elevation east of the improved parts of the City, for a public square and the recreation of the citizens, which the Mayor and City Council occupy, and soon after inclosed and otherwise improved, according to the liberal intentions of the donor.

On the opening of the subscription here in March, there was more stock taken for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road than required, and the commissioners partly, with Messrs. Carroll, Oliver and others elected directors, who chose Mr. Philip E. Thomas their president the following month.

According to a report of the managers of the Savings' Bank for the year, there were deposits of \$80 000

Of which were redrawn 44 000

And there remained invested 36 000

Besides the dividends paid semi-annually there were declared of surplussages, now paid, 2 per cent on one year's, 4 per cent on two year's, and 6 per cent on three year's deposits.

A number of elections occurring on the first Monday of October, rendered a division necessary, and those for the officers of the City are directed to be held on the third Monday of the same month for the future. The district for electing Electors of President and Vice President having been so arranged at last session, that the City with Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, called the 4th district, elect jointly two Electors. At the same Session Acts were passed for extending Ensor and Monument streets, and now other acts for opening Lombard street, and for closing Ruxton Lane and French or Euhlers Alley, all of which are carried into effect, except the provision relating to the Lane and Alley.

Subscriptions being raised to aid in the erection of a building for a Free School, upon the principles contemplated by the will of the late John Oliver, Esq. a lot is procured on North street by the Hibernian Society, and a spacious school House erected, finished and occupied accordingly.

In April and May the Ladies of the City got up a Fair and an Oratorio in handsome and successful style, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Greece. This method of raising money has since been resorted



to for objects of charity nearer home, and mostly, with that successful effect which was to be looked for, where so much beauty as our city may justly boast, cannot be displayed in public walks and promenades by the gay and fashionable, as in older societies and places.

On the 15th of October, President Adams returning from the eastward is invited by his friends and accepts a dinner at Barnum's Hotel, after a visit to the battle ground of the 12th of September. The President addressed the company in a speech of much erudition and energy, referring to the galantry of the Monumental City, and in the evening was waited on by the Rev. Mr. Eccleston, Vice President of St. Mary's College with the Students, to whom the President made another address, referring the Preceptor to the fact of having occupied a similar station himself, and the youth to the examples of patriotism furnished by the histories of Greece and Rome.

The Rev. James Brackenridge sometime the associate of the Rev. John Glendy, becomes pastor of the second Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood successor of Mr. Sparks, pastor of the Independent Church is succeeded by the Rev. G. W. Burnap.

Dr. Nathaniel R. Smith is appointed to the chair of Surgery in the Medical department of the University in the place of Professor Pattison who resigned, and on the decease of Professor Davidge the ensuing year, Dr. John D. Wells succeeds him in the chair of Anatomy, who, after the Lectures of the ensuing season, also died, and was succeeded by Dr. Benj. Lincoln.

Donations were made and other aid given to a society of colored persons attached to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and they having built a house of worship in North street, Bishop Kemp licensed the Rev. William Levington, colored, to officiate thereat.

Hugh D. Evans, Esq. published an essay on Pleading, and J. V. L. M'Mahon, Esq. announces his intention to publish an Historical View of the Government of Maryland.

At the Session of Assembly of 1827 an act is passed similar to the one incorporating the Ohio Rail Road Company to incorporate a Company to make a Rail Road to the Susquehanna River, as far as the same can be authorized by this State, and Messrs. C. Ridgely of Hampton, Geo. Winchester, Thomas Wilson, James L. Hawkins, R. L. Colt, S. C. Leakin, Jacob I. Cohen, Justice Hoppe, J. B. Stansbury, H. W. Evans, Wm. Frick, R. Purviance and James Smith were authorized to receive subscriptions of Stock to the amount of 14,000 shares of \$50 each, two thousand shares each reserved for the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the City of Baltimore, the whole to make a capital of \$1,000,000.

At the same Session the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road Company was authorized to open subscriptions and make a Rail Road to the District of Columbia, but it was not effected, and the Ohio Rail Road Company authorized afterwards to make a branch road in that direction; also, to a Company to make a Rail Road from Frenchtown towards Newcastle.

Among other Acts passed relating to the City, are

those for the erection of solitary cells in a new wing of the Penitentiary; for the appointment by the Visitors of a Warden of the Jail, superceding the authority of the Sheriff there, as proposed by the writer hereof ten years before; and of the Auctioneers by the Governor and Council with a tax of one per cent on sales in the city, from which \$20,000 are to be applied annually if so much is raised. to deepening the harbor. There were at the same period, great exertions made by petitions to Congress, from this City and other ports, to restrict the Business of Auctioneers, as injurious to trade and manufactures generally, but without success.

The Legislature appropriate 3,500 dollars per annum towards educating twenty Deaf and Dumb children of the City and Counties, and pass Acts of incorporation for the Female Penitents' Refuge Society; the Young Men's Bible Society; the Maryland Company for Insurance on Lives, &c. Neptune Insurance Company; Mechanical Fire Company, organized before the Revolution, and the Lanvale Manufacturing Company, which last establishment, situated on Jones' Falls and near the City, had been commenced without a charter some years before, by other proprietors.

R. H. Douglass, Esq. is appointed Consul from Saxony; Richard W. Gill, Esq. Vice Consul from Columbia, and Stephen Lawson, Esq. Vice Consul from Sweeden; General George H. Stewart and John V. L. M'Mahon, Esqs. are elected Delegates to the Assembly, and William Ball, Esq. Sheriff.

Colonel Jacob Hindman, of the United States' Army, died here on the 17th of March, and his death was no-

ticed in special orders from the Commander in Chief, as became the distinguished merit of the deceased, Soldier and Gentleman.

On the 12th of October, Colonel John E. Howard, who had been Senator in Congress and Governor, departed this life at the age of 75 years and was interred on the 14th with civic and military honors; leaving five children and a child each of two deceased, to divide his property in this City, and every citizen a share in the glory he acquired in the Senate and in the Field, the titles to which have been partly recorded in these Annals.

And on the 26th of the same month the Right Rev. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, James Kemp, D. D. returning from a Convention held in Philadelphia, was overturned with a stage coach and received injuries of which he died two days after, aged 62 years, much regretted by his pastoral flock, and highly respected by all who knew him for his private charities, assiduous piety and public usefulness. The Bishop was at the time of his decease, Provost of the University and President of the Bible Society of Maryland, and a zealous officer or member of all the general Benevolent Societies of the City. After which melancholy event Roger B. Taney, Esq. who had moved from Frederick to Baltimore some time before, was elected Provost; and sometime after, the Bishop was succeeded in the Diocesan Office by the Right Rev. William Stone, of Kent County.

In the meantime, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt becomes Rector of St. Paul's, and the Rev. John Johns is chosen Rector

of Christ Church, for which a separate Vestry is created by law the next year.

The winter of 1827-8 threatened to be severe, but although there was much frost and some snow in November, the weather proved afterwards quite mild for the season. Shipping continued to enter and depart without intermission, and there was so little ice made in the neighbourhood of the City that many of the citizens who are provided with ice houses and lay in quantities of that useful article in our climate, either for their own consumption or for sale, were disappointed in getting a supply. Before the summer was half over a trade in ice from the Northern States took place for the first time, and several cargoes were brought here and sold for about a dollar per bushel.

The Courts of Justice had been resorted to by the Clergymen and the Congregations of the First Baptists and the Associate Reformed Church, and partial separations of the members ensued soon after. The latter separatists erect a Church on Courtland street, but those of the Baptist Society hire places of Worship from time to time.

There was a division among the German Lutherans which resulted in the establishment of a Congregation whose services are in the English Language and they erect a Church on Lexington street, of which the Rev. J. G. Morris is chosen minister.

In the meantime the Rev. Johannes Ulhorn is associated in the German Services of the Old Church with the Rev. Mr. Kurtz.

Another division took place amongst the Methodists on account of the Government of Travelling Preachers established by Mr. Wesley, and a considerable number of the Society both of the Clergy and the Laity, adopt a more general form, and purchase the Church of St. John in Liberty Street, whose Minister had removed to the Western Country and his hearers returned to St. Peter's generally; and also the Church of the Covenanters in which the Rev. John Gibson had officiated, in Pitt street, and this Society erect another in Holliday street. And there now happened also a division among the Society of Friends or Quakers, on account of doctrines introduced as it was said, by Mr. Elias Hicks, an old and talented Speaker of their Society on Long Island, and the Opponents erect a place of worship on Saratoga street.

On the opening of Subscriptions in March for the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, much more than the requisite number of shares were taken in the City besides a few Shares at York, although the Legislature of Pennsylvania had refused to aid or countenance the undertaking by a continuance of the contemplated Road within that State. George Winchester, Esq. was chosen President of the Board of Directors, who forthwith commenced the necessary surveys as far as the line of Maryland.

Having with the assistance of a Board of Engineers furnished by the General Government, located the intended track of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road beyond the Falls of the Patapsco River the work is com-

menced on the fourth of July, by a grand Procession of Tradesmen, Manufacturers, Farmers and Merchants with their Standards and Implements, and the laying of the first stone at the South-west limits of the City bounds. This was performed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq. the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence then near ninety-three years of age, to whom Congress had just granted the privilege of our ex-Presidents of Franking Letters, and who the Colonization Society had made its President on the decease of Judge Washington.

It was on the same 4th of July the rival enterprize of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in which this State and City are both greatly interested, was commenced with similar ceremonies, President Adams himself first breaking ground. At the Session just terminated Congress had also renewed to this city the two cents per ton duty on vessels entering here, for another ten years.

Lawsuits between the City and Messrs. Cumberland Dugan and Isaac M'Kim had been long pending; the first claiming the Wharfage at his property on the West side of Centre Market Dock, and the latter as his property on the East side of Gay street Dock. More recently the owners of Wharf property sue the City for Damages to a considerable amount for the obstruction of the Navigation on the Eastern part of the Point, by a diversion of the washings from the City Dock towards their property, none of which suits are yet finally decided.

Benjamin I. Cohen and W. F. Small Esqs. erect those two handsome houses at the South-west corner of

Charles and Saratoga streets of which the latter was Architect.

Mr. Evan Poultney opens a Banking House in Baltimore street in June, on the principle of the private Banks in Europe, discounting and paying interest on deposits on his own account, and meets with that success which was to be expected by a person who does not become a rival, but lends his own funds and those which are voluntarily entrusted to him to the first good customer, without other preference or responsibility.

Messrs. Richard Caton, Charles C. Harper, Evan Poultney and others, having estates in the neighborhood of the City, form a Society and procure charter privileges to promote the culture of the Vine which they and others had cultivated partially, but successfully, as experiments.

A Company is formed and a charter obtained by Messrs. Luke Tiernan, R. H. Osgood, Joshua Mezick and others, to make a Screw Dock for repairing Ships' bottoms, which had been resorted to in other places in lieu of careening and the same being erected at Mr. Ramsay's Wharf, Thames street, Fell's Point, was soon after successfully proved by the raising of a vessel of 260 tons.

Messrs. Francis Price and Eli Moore of New York, for themselves; Messrs. Lee, Cooper and others of that city, purchase the lands east and west of Harris' Creek, with the water rights on the north side of the north branch of the Patapsco, from the neighborhood of the Point to the Lazaretto, for which they with Messrs. W. Patterson, Columbus O'Donnel, Ebenezer L. Finley,



W. Gwynn and others obtain charter rights by the name of the Canton Company, of which Mr. Gwynn is chosen President. The enterprize was intended to make an addition to the city, though called Canton, being the name of the principal tract, and the company proceed to clear the woods, lay out streets, squares and lots corresponding with the plan adopted by the Corporation of the City.

By an Act entitled an Act for the despatch of business in Baltimore County Court, passed at the Session of this year, there were to be Terms every month except two for Harford county in the months of March and August, those of April and November to be county Terms exclusively, with separate Juries for City and County. The powers of each Judge and their compensation are extended and the fees of jurymen and witnesses reduced, and separately and appropriately charged to the city or county according to the business severally. The addition of \$800 a year to our Judges was contingent on the receipt of certain fees, and if otherwise no way proportionate to the salaries of the other Judges of the State Courts, where the attendance required is not so great by one half at least, nor is it afforded. But it was soon found that the Legislature had imposed too great tasks on the Judges and that it would be necessary to reduce the Terms to four, which took place soon after.

At the ensuing Session the Courts of each County are authorized to appoint Commissioners to take depo-

sitions for the parties intending to apply for divorces, to be returned by the clerks to the Legislature.

Among other Laws in which our citizens are interested are those chartering the American Insurance Company, the Maryland and Virginia and the Baltimore and Potomac Companies; the Baltimore Pittston or Coal Company; the Elysville Manufacturing Company; the Baltimore Flint Glass Company; the Maryland Mining and Maryland Iron Companies; and the Phoenix Shot Tower Company, who erect their Tower on the North-east corner of Front and Pitt streets, built by Mr. J. Wolf, circular, and 234 feet high. It may be remarked that the Legislature began to doubt the propriety of permanent charters, and frequently reserved a right in the State to regulate and even to tax those Companies during their charters in several instances. On some recent occasions too, the long exploded method of perpetuating trusts of a public character, by power to survivors to fill vacancies is revived, and the number of such Trustees more limited than they have been latterly, all which may be justly considered improvements in our Legislation.

A proposition was made in the Assembly to make the Assessment of property throughout the State according to the real or current value thereof, as was suggested by the writer when county Collector, but the plan failed; on the other hand more rigid penalties were provided against Bull baiting, Cock fighting and other acts of cruelty towards the brute creation, still perhaps deficient in practical effect.

The decent by the River and water carriage by the

Bay, of Flour, Whiskey, Timber and other products of Pennsylvania, have greatly increased and will probably continue to increase, with the improvement of the country on the Susquehanna.

Mr. John M'Kim erects a Chemical Factory on the South side of the Harbor, and Mr. G. W. Waite, a Manufacture of Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Castor Oil, &c. on the City Block, so that by them and others, many kinds of Medicinal Drugs and Paints are furnished beyond the home demand.

Mr. Isaac M'Kim erects a Foundry for casting and rolling Copper by the Steam power prepared for his Flour Mill on Gay street Wharf.

The Ship Building and dependent branches have much revived, and several Vessels of burthen and beauty are prepared for Baltimore merchants, sustaining a credit those tradesmen have long enjoyed. It may now be added, that new establishments for other vehicles of transport, such as Steam Boats and Stage Coaches, furnish specimens of workmanship and taste which fairly rival the other.

Charles Walsh Esq. is appointed Secretary of the United States' Legation to Spain, and Henry Wilson, Esq. Marshal in Florida.

At the election of Electors for President and Vice President in November, there was an aggregate Poll of 9077 Votes in this City, and an aggregate majority in favor of Benjamin C. Howard and I. Sellman, Esqs. of 468, which was reduced by the Votes of Anne-Arundel and Annapolis, the rest of the district, to 315 Votes, favorable to General Jackson, who was elected.

Jacob Small, Esq. Mayor, and General George H. Stewart and T. V. L. M'Mahon, Esq. Delegates, are all re-elected; and George H. Richardson, Esq. who had recently established himself in this City, is chosen a Member of the Executive Council of the State.

Died on the 29th of January, in the 60th year of his age, the Most Reverend Ambrose Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, to whom the Roman Catholic Society are indebted for many of the decorations of the Cathedral Church, which he consecrated. He was the uniform patron of all the Benevolent Institutions belonging to his Society, and greatly esteemed by the citizens at large for his pious zeal and amenity of manners. The Archbishop was succeeded soon after by the Most Reverend James Whitfield, who had assisted several years in the administration of religious duties in the Cathedral.

On the 17th of July departed this life aged 63 years, John Montgomery, Esq. late Mayor of this City and one of the Delegates to the Assembly. The deceased had formerly represented the 6th District of this State in Congress and as an Officer of the Baltimore Artillery, distinguished himself by his gallantry at North Point.

According to a report made by the Sunday School Union, there are in the City 56 Schools for Children and Adults of different sexes and colors, separately held; and at the annual Procession of the Children this year, the number was estimated at 4300, and not all attending. This is an undertaking exempt from objections

which may be raised against Free Schools generally, in a Country where it is advisable to cultivate sentiments of self-respect and independence in those who are Citizens, and an inclination to honest labor in those who may become Citizens, without a property qualification.

However commendable such gratuitous teaching might be, it is a relief to improvident people, while nothing is done for the succour of those who have been carefully educated by prudent parents, but have been reduced in circumstances by accident or misfortune, and often miserable, when they are too old to begin the world again and provide for themselves.

On the 9th of August, being the Centenary Anniversary of the passage of the Law for laying out the Town of Baltimore, the first stone was laid by Col. William Steuart, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, with appropriate ceremony, at the commencement of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, which was on the North-west line of the City bounds; contracts being made for carrying the road several miles along the valley of Jones' Falls, in that direction.

President Jackson was invited to name the day and assist the Managers in the ceremony of opening the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, but he politely declined and tendered the Company his best wishes. This ceremony took place in presence of a great many Stockholders and others on the 17th of October, and the Canal became a common route for passengers and merchandize between the two Bays, affecting in some measure the supplies of this City, but increasing the transportation and Commission Business to an equal value per-

haps; and certainly conducing to the common defence of the Union, if not to the immediate profit of those who had contributed to its immense cost.

On the 14th of December, thirty-seven persons are drawn by one horse, in a Car with four friction wheels planned by Mr. Ross Winans, of New Jersey, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at the rate of about ten miles per hour, or as fast as the horse could trot or gallop; which was done in the presence and to the astonishment of a multitude of spectators, who, not having witnessed such an exhibition, could scarcely realize the effect. One track of Bar-Iron Rails, imported duty free, fastened on pine scantling and supported by cross sills of locust and cedar, had been completed from a Depot on the West end of Pratt street to Gwinn's Falls, after very extensive excavations and fillings on the route. There a Bridge  $26\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and 330 feet long, the span of the Arch being 80 feet 4 inches, and the height 82 feet from the foundation to the top of the Parapet, was built by Mr. Lloyd, of granite, faced and jointed, and called the Carrollton Viaduct; forming one of the best and finest structures among the many which ornament our City and Environs. Another track partly on sills of Freestone, and more extended Viaduct over Patapsco River from the East to the West margin, which are used several miles, are made soon after. Thus has the Company's wealth been appropriated to present uses, as well as to serve and gratify posterity, inasmuch as the workmanship is both durable and handsome; and it is confidently believed the cheap and rapid

conveyance by the road, will render the extremities within a reduced and trifling distance, as it were.

On appropriating to State purposes the proceeds of licensed Lotteries generally, the Legislature granted certain portions amounting, with the profits of former Lotteries to \$178,000, for the completion of the Washington Monument in this City; enacting that the structure should be considered the property of the State, and that it should have an inscription expressive of the gratitude of Maryland to the Hero and Statesman whose honor and memory the monument was intended to perpetuate. This enabled the Managers to proceed with the Artists, and on the 28th of November was raised the Pedestrian Statue of the man who was declared to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen." It was cut out of fine white marble from the Quarries on the York Road, presented by Mrs. F. T. D. Taylor, the owner, and placed on the top of the Column in the presence of admiring thousands of both sexes, from town and Country. The Statue is 16 feet high and was wrought in three separate pieces from one block of 36 tons, by Henrico Caucici, Esq. an Italian Sculptor of merit; each block weighing about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  tons when worked, and elevated successively by means of a pair of Shears attached to the Cap of the Column, by Pulleys and Capstan, planned and directed by Captain James D. Woodside, of Washington, without any delay or accident.

A plain but commodious residence is prepared for the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church and his successors, which with the enclosure occupies the whole

front on Charles street of the Cathedral Lot. It is built of brick according to designs furnished by Wm. F. Small, Esq. and stuccoed. The present Archbishop was a principal contributor to the expense, and has caused the surrounding ground to be laid out and planted in an appropriate style.

Wm. Howard, Esq. commences his splendid Mansion of Brick painted, at the Corner of Franklin and Charles streets, of which he gave himself the plan with that of an elegant Portico and Pediment supported by lofty Marble Columns, one of which remains an entire piece; and Charles Howard, Esq. his handsome and extensive dwelling on the North-east corner of Washington Place; making with his co-heirs and the sanction of the Legislature, an arrangement with the Corporation of the City, to widen Charles from Centre to Madison street to 150 feet, and Monument from St. Paul's to Cathedral street, to 200 feet, forming thus two spacious avenues traversing that Square, and increasing the area around the Monument in that proportion.

Several double rows of Shops had been erected in passages opening into Centre Market, but now Mr. Jacob Daley and Associates complete two-story rows in better style, from Harrison street to the Falls, communicating with Pitt street on the other side by means of a Foot Bridge licensed by the City Authorities; to which improvement the proprietors give the name of Bazaar. Although it is desirable to have places of general and safe resort for business or pleasure, and gratifying to find such enterprize and taste rewarded by success, where they tend to restrict the open



ground and air at the risk of the general health, or injurious to the value of property as costly elsewhere, the multiplication of such establishments will be discouraged rather than promoted.

The house which Mr. Peale had erected for his Exhibition of Natural History and the Fine Arts, is sold to the Mayor and City Council for their future accommodation, and from a Museum becomes a City Hall; the former establishment being transferred to the extensive brick building on the North-west corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets.

The Farmers and Merchants' Banking Company erect a Banking House on Calvert street, between the above mentioned building and Barnum's Hotel; and the Savings Institution erect a Banking House at the South-east corner of North and Fayette streets.

It was proposed in the City Council and Philip Lawrenson, Esq. on behalf of a Committee, recommended the introduction of Fresh Water for the supply of the citizens, by the purchase of the water rights at and below the Calverton Mills, and canalling a sufficient body of Gwinn's Falls to the elevated grounds on the West of the City improvements, at the expense of the Corporation, in preference to the purchase of the Water Works and Reservoirs of the Water Company which were tendered at cost. This would be as likely to augment and perpetuate the draining of the useful and ornamental water course of the latter Falls, as the project of diverting that stream from its natural bed through the centre of the present improvements, an

advantage which no other of our Sea-ports enjoys, into a course which those improvements may reach hereafter, as proposed after the Freshet of 1817; but neither was agreed to: Nor was another proposition suggested by the writer and applied for by many Petitioners, as well to improve the Police of our overgrown Market as to accommodate the families and tenants in the neighborhood, to erect a new Market House on or adjacent to the property of the Water Company and for which that Company offered gratis, a valuable piece of ground on Franklin street from Calvert to Holliday street. The cost of filling estimated at \$3000 was the avowed obstacle to the acceptance; so when he had ascertained that a Topographical plan of the County and its improvements much desired, could be furnished for about a similar sum, this also produced a failure. At no distant day perhaps, these and all such endeavors to improve the Government of the City, or promote the health of its Inhabitants may be crowned with success; in the meantime these Annals record so many measures effected eventually which were barely talked of sometime before, that the most obscure individual seeking either the public good or his own gratification, must find in the result ample encouragement to persevere.

Societies are formed similar to those in the Northern and Eastern States, to receive and instruct Children at early ages, and others to discourage the excessive use of ardent spirits, by total abstinence on the part of the members from all such drinks; and another to establish a house of Refuge for juvenile delinquents; which last

receives the patronage of the Legislature by a contingent appropriation of a large sum of money.

Among the Laws of the last Session interesting to us, were those for the inspection of Fire-wood in Wood Yards, and the formation of a new Rifle Regiment.

Charters are granted for a Congregation of Jews; the Theatre and Circus erected on Front street by Messrs. Wildey, Gross and others; the Baltimore and Rappahannock Steam Packet Company; the Sugar Refining Company and the Howard Fire Company, increasing the number of Hose and Fire Companies in the City to fourteen.

Plans are adopted by the Council of the City for extending or widening Bowly's and South street Wharves, which was to increase the Landing at the expense of the Navigation, the proprietors accommodated abandoning all claim to Wharfage and paying some part of the expense. It would be well to consider at a time when the clearing out of the Harbor is so expensive and the water in the Falls and the Basin has become so stagnant and perhaps unhealthy, if the project of walling in and deepening the bed of the Falls and opening landings on its banks, as proposed in an Act of 1817, and of doing the same with a Canal into the Middle Branch, provided for by a Law above forty years ago, would not at once relieve and benefit the whole City, when carried into effect.

A convict of the County made his escape from the Penitentiary and was, with two strangers lately discharged, engaged in some daring but unsuccessful acts of Felony and of an attack on the Mail near Philadelphia

where they were tried and one of the latter condemned and executed.

On the night of the 29th of December, the Steam Sugar Refinery of D. L. Thomas, Esq. was destroyed by Fire, bringing ruin and desolation on a worthy citizen and family.

John S. Skinner, Esq. commences the publication of "The Turf Register," and soon after transfers "The American Farmer" to G. B. Smith, Esq. by whom it is continued.

William Wirt, Esq. late Attorney General of the United States, moves to and settles with his family in this City where he had often displayed his talents at the Bar before.

Establishments are got up in and near the City for making Cotton Canvass and for printing low priced Cottons, with some success. Of the first article, however, the Jersey Manufacturers, and of the latter, and even in plain Cottons of which we manufacture so much, the Rhode Island and Massachusetts people rival if not surpass us in our own Market.

It may here be the place to observe in relation to the Home Market for our staple of Flour created by the number of Manufactures, reducing the Exportation of that article, which would appear to be the case from a mere comparison of the quantity returned by the Public Inspectors with that reported as exported by the Custom House, the former being actually about double the latter; that such has been the proportion thus stated, for many years and certainly long before the adoption of a Tariff for the avowed purpose of protec-

tion, or the erection here of extensive Manufactories. If there is an increase of consumption among us or of Shipments coastwise, in proportion to the increase of the article in our Market, it is because there is an increase of City population generally and of Shipments made as returns by our Northern Navigators, or of the cultivation of more Tobacco and Cotton in lieu of subsistences by the Southern Planters. The quantity of Whiskey entered for exportation at our Custom House, bears no proportion to that inspected here annually; and though it is feared we use our full share of the intoxicating liquid, yet it would be as illiberal as it would be unjust to charge us with the consumption of the apparent balance.

This may also be the place and time to invite the attention of the citizens of Baltimore and the State too, to the value of the Revenue derived by the Government of the United States from our Custom House. It would seem that our advantageous locality for commerce had assisted the State of Maryland to accumulate a very respectable Capital from very moderate Imposts. And this in the short interval between the recognition of our Independence with the general peace of 1783, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution with the transfer of this source of revenue to that Government in 1788, which has received from it nearly a million of dollars annually ever since; but of which a small portion is restored to the State or City by the disbursements of that Government, perhaps the greatest part of that small portion indirectly only, through the expenditures of the Executive and Congress in that corner of

the State ceded to them; when the whole at the rates of duty exacted, might have made the State one of the richest in the Confederacy; riches which, liberally or impartially distributed by our Legislature, would have prevented Baltimore not only from losing the rank it once held among its neighbors, but elevated it at least as fast and as much as any of them. We have therefore a powerful inducement to strive for an influence in the Government of the Union, somewhat proportionate not only to the means we contribute, but to the attachment and fidelity towards it we have sincerely felt and constantly manifested.

Charles Browning, Esq. a sister's son of Frederick the last Lord Baltimore, came here and procured suits to be instituted in the Court of the United States, against some of the largest Proprietors on each shore, to recover an alleged interest in arrearages of the Proprietary's former estate in Maryland, and the State having previously confiscated the Manors reserved, and vested the patented lands, including of course the Town Lots, in the possessors, free and clear of Quit rent or any such charge, even to its own use and so far abandoning the right of sovereignty in the people at large in favor of the Landholders, took part with them and on the petition of the parties sued, furnished council to assist in their defence. Upon the cause being carried up to the Supreme Court by consent, it was ascertained that the claim was barred by a compromise long before made between Mr. Browning's parents and the Proprietary, and so the Court decided.

Charles C. Harper, Esq. is appointed Secretary of

the American Legation to France, and follows the new Minister Mr. Rives, to Paris.

Colonel James Mosher is appointed Surveyor of this Port in the place of Colonel Lowry; Captain Isaac Phillips is appointed Navy Agent in the place of Mr. Beatty; Lyde Goodwin, Esq. is appointed one of the Appraisers of Imports, and Dabney S. Carr, Esq. is appointed Naval Officer in the place of Major Barney.

Alfred Bujac, Esq. is appointed Consul from the Sicilies; T. I. Bizouard, Esq. succeeds Mr. Cubi, Vice Consul from Rome, and Manuel Valdor, Esq. Consul from Sardinia becomes Vice Consul from Spain, on the removal to Philadelphia of the Chevalier Bernabue, appointed Consul General.

Peter Little and James Harwood, Esqs. are appointed Judges of the Orphans' Court by the Executive of this State, in the places of Messrs. Randall and Moore; Mr. Little declining, Henry Payson Esq. is appointed to the vacancy, but Mr. Randall is restored, and re-enters the Court with Mr. Joseph R. Ford early in 1830, in the places of Messrs. Harwood and Payson.

Benjamin C. Howard and Elias Brown, Esqs. are elected to Congress for the District composed of the City and County, in the places of Messrs. Little and Barney.

Jesse Hunt and John Spear Nicholas, Esqs. are elected City Delegates to the General Assembly.

On the 19th of April died Edward Johnson Esq. late Mayor of this City and formerly a Judge of the County Court, much regretted by his friends and highly respected by the public for his amiable deportment and

patriotism. And on the 17th of July, aged 69 years, Charles Ridgley, of Hampton, Esq. formerly General of the 14th Brigade of Maryland Militia, Senator and Governor of the State; leaving his property except the Hampton establishment inherited by the eldest surviving son, to the younger son, four daughters and the children of two others, deceased, and their freedom to all his slaves between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five.

Having reached the completion of the hundredth year of the Annals of his native place, the Annalist proceeds to take leave of the reader by referring him to some tables annexed, showing in one view the great and rapid growth of Baltimore. To such however as are recent settlers and especially to entire strangers, it may be necessary to explain a few terms which are peculiar, and some matters of greater interest not known to others but familiar to us. The streams were called *Falles* or *Falls* by Governor Smith of Virginia, who first explored the Chesapeake Bay, probably because the waters fell over rocks or precipices until they met the tide, where they become and are called Rivers. The points of land stretching into the Bay and divide them, have been and are still called *Necks*. Among us the West or upper part of the Harbor is called *Basin*, because it is a pond open on one side only and surrounded by hills which preserve much stillness on the surface of the water; indeed the ebbing or flowing of the tide, which at the entrance of the Bay is about five feet, lose their effects gradually, until here they are governed by the wind more than any other percep-



tible cause. *Fell's Point* on the east of the first Town, once almost an island, long separated by an open common and still the chief resort of Seamen, has become as much a part of the City in which it was always included, civilly and politically, as any other district.

Situated in 39 degrees 17 minutes of Northern Latitude, at about 200 miles by the course of the River and Bay, from the sea, somewhat greater distance from the Ohio and Lake Erie, about 800 miles from each extremity of the Coast of the United States and only 36 miles from the Capital, our position may be considered central. Though the continent is destitute of Volcanoes and we have no mountains in the immediate vicinity to affect our Atmosphere, we experience as do our neighbors, the heat of a parallel Latitude on the Continent of Europe and the cold of England, twelve degrees further north from the Equator, alternately; the changes being also more rapid and violent with us. Actual meteorological observations on the Western border of the City, recorded by Lewis Brantz, Esq. present the general phenomena of our climate in a favorable aspect; for instance, in the years 1817 1819, inclusive, the first being a year of Locusts and the last of Yellow Fevers, there were 245 fair days, 206 days of wind in the North-west and South-east quarters, the opposite quarters being known as the most wet or sultry winds; the greatest cold 5 degrees and greatest heat 94, the mean temperature, like the spring water, a little above 52 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer; the

range of the Barometer, one inch thirty-nine hundredths, and the water fallen 36 and a half inches on an average, annually.

Whatever the extremes may be, the writer is not of the number of those who indulge in reports of experienced changes in the course of a moderate life; he is of the opinion that there neither has been nor will be, from cultivation or other common cause, such reduction of heat or cold as others fancy there has been, while the tropical winds are brought on our Coast with the Gulph Stream and the Northern Lakes are covered by ice near half the year. Nor does he believe that an exchange for the climate of any other habitable part of the Globe should be desired, and this for reasons like those which follow.

We have in some measure, the warm summer which produces such rapid vegetation in part of Russia subject to greater cold, and our Markets present in their seasons the hardy Apple and Potatoe and the tender Apricot and Cauliflower. The quality of our water fowl and fish is excellent, particularly the wild Duck, Mackarel and Shell Fish, which last seem to grow in quantity with our growth. Long after our Town was laid out, the Inhabitants were taxed to raise premiums for killing Beasts and Birds of prey, which it was the interest of every body to destroy, and with them have partially disappeared the Deer, Pheasants or Partridges and Quails, but of the latter we have occasionally a great abundance even from Baltimore County, as well as veal and butter; our venison comes from the upper branches of the Potomac, from whence also we receive

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the greatest quantity of good **Beef** and **Mutton** either slaughtered or on the hoof, and though immense droves of **Hogs** are sent here from the borders of the **Ohio**, we esteem the **Bacon** raised and cured in the neighborhood and other side of the **Bay** equal to the most celebrated of **France** or **Germany**. Our **White Wheat** and **Yellow Tobacco**, both lighter in substance as they are in color, command the highest prices. We receive by water great quantities of **Coal** and **Fire-wood**, of which the use is nearly equally divided. All these necessaries and luxuries are less costly than formerly, for if our agricultural improvements have not kept pace with the **Town** population and consumption our means of communication have; and so continuing, with the extent of **Country** to which we have cheap access by the **Bay** and **Rivers** emptying into it, we should as grateful recipients anticipate no future deficiency.

Risen with rapidity as **Baltimore** has, it was not until lately that the native **Inhabitants** out-numbered the **Foreigners**, who are mostly emigrants from **Germany** and **Ireland**; and whatever difference there was in the complexions or figures of the **Citizens** before, those which are now presented more generally among us, bear the appearance of **Americans**, as if all descended from a common stock, the prevalence of ruddy faces and robust forms has given way to paler tints and lighter persons; nor do they appear less favored with health and long life, than is known to be enjoyed by the emigrants, while they preserve the temperate and industrious habits of their ancestors.

If there is any excess in the reports of mortality from the list of interments published annually, it may be accounted for in the facts, that the free people of color who compose the greater portion of our common laborers and family servants, being like those who are better instructed and should have more discretion, attracted by the facilities, if not the mere novelties of a Town life, come here from the Southern Counties, perhaps as soon as they are manumitted, and almost infallibly when they become aged or infirm; but at no time of life, are as provident as those who have never had any other dependence than that on their parents or their own labor and foresight.

A view of Baltimore is best taken from the Signal House, first established by the late Captain Porter with the patronage of the Merchants, on one of the many eminences within or bordering our City, called Federal Hill, South of the Basin, to which Mr. Nelson, with the like patronage has lately added a Telegraphic communication with the Bodkin Point forming the left or South side of the entrance of the River Patapsco from the Bay, and from which approaching ships are discovered long before they are to be seen from the Signal House itself. From this commanding position are seen the Vessels in the Harbor, the remarkable Edifices in the City and the handsome Villas adjacent to it, all distinctly by the naked eye as if they lay at the foot of the observer; and delightful is the prospect, though a sample only of Man's ingenuity and industry. How much more must the admiration be excited and the veneration extended on turning the sight towards those immense

the greatest quantity of good **Beef** and **Mutton** either slaughtered or on the hoof, and though immense droves of **Hogs** are sent here from the borders of the **Ohio**, we esteem the **Bacon** raised and cured in the neighborhood and other side of the **Bay** equal to the most celebrated of **France** or **Germany**. Our **White Wheat** and **Yellow Tobacco**, both lighter in substance as they are in color, command the highest prices. We receive by water great quantities of **Coal** and **Fire-wood**, of which the use is nearly equally divided. All these necessaries and luxuries are less costly than formerly, for if our agricultural improvements have not kept pace with the **Town** population and consumption our means of communication have; and so continuing, with the extent of **Country** to which we have cheap access by the **Bay** and **Rivers** emptying into it, we should as grateful recipients anticipate no future deficiency.

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*White Rocks* which seem to have been carried many miles beyond this Eddy of a Basin and their fellows of original formation, by some tremendous Eruption of Fire, Hurricane of Wind or Deluge of Water; and beyond them at certain seasons, those illumined Balls of day and night, the SUN or MOON, merging as it were from a Horizon of Sea, the design, the work of another and far different Intelligence and Power!!

Descending to our Annals,—The writer hopes that, whatever may be their value, or however adapted to Agriculture or Manufactures the situation of Maryland and the neighborhood of the City may be, the Citizens will continue to cherish the Commercial Enterprise to which its rise is chiefly due and, as they hope for happiness and prosperity too, they will remember that, while they triumph in the increase of numbers they will have to contend with the usual growth of vice in populous Cities: That Laws being made by Men not Men by Laws, especially in a Republic where there is neither Test nor established Religion, it behooves them to guard against the hypocrisy of Avarice and Ambition, and seek their agents for the Government of the City and elsewhere, among those who have sometimes set less value on private than public interest. And, with submission it may be added, these will be found among such only, as, believing their Works do follow them, nor doubting that HE who made the eye and the ear will see and hear what HIS creatures may not, feel that something may be won or lost besides wealth or fame, poverty or obscurity, even here but certainly, much more hereafter.



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The Population of Baltimore by the several Census.

	1790—13,503	1800—26,514	1810—46,555.
	1820.	1830.	Votes for Mayor.
1st Ward	4,477	5,433	496
2d "	7,512	9,263	824
3d "	6,548	9,766	1050
4th "	6,645	8,595	927
5th "	3,091	4,026	563
6th "	3,469	4,146	552
7th "	3,460	3,937	458
8th "	3,592	4,937	595
9th "	3,579	4,686	537
10th "	6,119	7,508	777
11th "	5,882	6,717	763
12th "	8,364	11,611	1175
	<hr/> 62,738	<hr/> 80,625	<hr/> 8,717

The second and third columns show the increase general, and the fourth column that, of the whole population, more than one-tenth are entitled to and exercise the right of suffrage.

The numbers in 1830, classed by sex and color, viz:

Free White Males	30,021	Free White Females	31,693
Free Colored Males	6,166	Free Colored Females	8,622
Male Slaves	1,661	Female Slaves	2,462

Baltimore co. census 40,251 State of Md. ditto 446,913  
Of which the number represented in Congress is, 405,752.

The Houses in the City in 1829, were:—one story, 1,466; two stories, 8,189; three or more stories, 2,143; total, 12,798, of which above 10,000 are of brick.

Paupers relieved, monthly City average	409
" " County "	47
Strangers " "	67

Aggregate expense, including Pensions of 156 persons, \$27 33 cents per head.

The number of Marriage Licences, City and County, 909; but it does not include all the marriages, since it is still lawful to marry by publication of banns, and the colored people, bond and free, are married without either formality.

Interments.—Males 985 Females 864 Total 1849; including Colored, 529; or 429 Free, and 100 Slaves; of whom there were also under 21 years, 993; above 70, 106.

# Comparative Meteorological Summary for three years—1817, 1818, and 1819, near Baltimore, Maryland.

By LEWIS BRANTZ, Esq.

Year	Fahrenheit's Ther.			BAROMETER.			Water		State of the Wthr.			Prevailing Winds.				REMARKS.	
	mean temper <sup>tu</sup>	greatest cold.	greatest heat	mean height	extreme range	in inches	fallen in 10ths.	fair days	cloud- dy	rainy	snow	NW quar.	NE quar.	SE quar.	SW quar.		Σ
1817,	52.1-4°	4°—	92.9†	29 in.	7.51 in.	31.31°	48 5	1-2	242	46	64	13	104	72	94	77	18
1818,	50.1-6	2°—	94 †	29	8.61	59 65	32 6		238	52	68	7	120	70	100	69	6
1819,	53.7-12	10° †	98 †	29	8.51	28 37	7 1-2		256	51	48	10	109	59	123	58	16

Assessment of Property subject to direct Tax, 1820; being about one-fifth of the current value, \$3,424,240.

Rate of Levy for City Court on above, at 40 cents per \$100

Ditto	County	60	“	“
Ditto	Schools	25	“	“
Ditto	Property subject to City direct Tax,	12½	“	“
	Property subject to Out Roads and Bridges Tax	\$3,090,848		Rate of Levy for said Tax, \$3 per \$100.
		\$291,878		Rate of Out Road and Bridge Tax 35 cents per \$100.

There were received from specific Taxes, viz—

Tonnage of Sea Vessels	\$3,167	Repairs of Bridges, &c.	3,141
Wharfage	5,129	Fire Companies	3,990
Licences and Fines	11,494	Cleaning Streets, &c.	5,749
Market Rents	8,778	Expenses of Jail	4,114
Storage of Powder and Weighing Hay	2,448	Printing Ordinances,	1,586
Usual Expenses Paid:—		Diary of Council	5,746
Watching and Lighting	26,743	Salaries of Officers	13,071
Deepening Harbor	23,740		

The expenses of paving cross Streets, and part of those for opening Streets, are borne by the City, but the expenses of Pumps and paving generally, are advanced by the City and repaid by Proprietors benefited and specially assessed.

Revenue of the City of Baltimore, from Taxes, Auctions, Licences, fines, &c. from its Incorporation, in gross, annually.

Years	Dollars.	Cents.	Years	Dollars	Cents	Years	Dollars	Cents	Years	Dollars	Cents
1797	14,412	86	1806	60,545	81	1815	103,452	52	1824	**532,312	86
1798	32,865	88	1807	59,616	93	1816	102,730	79	1825	198,203	60
1799	53,714	21	1808	53,731	52	1817	96,278	43	1826	200,282	73
1800	43,664	98	1809	58,480	43	1818	85,419	35	1827	188,484	68
1801	55,803	09	1810	60,962	73	1819	*149,232	88	1828	194,274	72
1802	52,344	15	1811	64,193	88	1820	170,670	47	1829	314,282	81
1803	54,751	03	1812	83,614	18	1821	172,131	26	1830	321,467	02
1804	54,401	10	1813	69,161	19	1822	175,771	63			
1805	60,470	44	1814	54,273	05	1823	182,436	95			

Inspected in Baltimore, 1829.

Wheat Flour, -	-	473,156 bls.	14,920 half do.	Pork -	4,593 bls. & 142 half bls.	1,378 Baltimore
Of which were from the Susquehanna -	24,438 bls.	Butter -	packed, 3,215 packed elsewhere.			
From the Country Mills -	235,791 do.	Lard -	5,864 kegs.			
Manufactured in and near the City -	212,927 do.	Whiskey -	6,998 hds. & 46,682 bls.			
Rye Flour -	12,777 bls. & 45 half bls.		gals. of which 5,911 hds. & 6,216 bls. from the			
Corn Flour -	1,609 hds. & 6,483 bls.		Susquehanna.			
Flaxseed -	417 hds.	Tobacco -	14,979 hds.			
Beef -	4,511 bls. & 253 half bls.	Pot Ashes -	51 casks.			
packed, except 168 bls.		Pearl Ashes -	47 casks.			
		Turpentine -	3,799 bls.			

\* The precincts had not been Assessed with the City until this Year.

\*\* Of this 339,965 09 arose from an exchange of Stocks.



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Beef -	4,511 bls. & 253 half bls.	all Baltimore packed, except 168 bls.	Turpentine -	3,799 bls.	

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*Wheat Flour Inspected since the Incorporation of the City.*

Yrs.	Bbbs.	1-2 Bbbs.	Yrs.	Bbbs.	1-2 Bbbs.
1798	247,046	17,612	1815	381,580	13,525
1799	264,211	18,639	1816	387,780	14,392
1800	265,797	15,227	1817	392,676	12,215
1801	349,749	19,604	1818	434,865	19,052
1802	358,705	21,857	1819	454,469	22,468
1803	396,178	21,060	1820	570,551	23,004
1804	255,232	11,223	1821	469,920	27,766
1805	326,988	17,007	1822	413,231	33,461
1806	342,425	16,698	1823	427,366	30,204
1807	479,429	21,542	1824	529,568	30,664
1808	255,191	5,984	1825	497,311	25,510
1809	413,169	20,219	1826	583,671	25,355
1810	354,259	19,392	1827	561,259	22,921
1811	516,269	27,566	1828	537,010	18,882
1812	537,988	29,423	1829	466,144	15,149
1813	285,466	11,854	1830	587,875	19,865
1814	154,816	2,699			

*Other Inspections, from 1811 to 1823, inclusive.*

Yrs.	Pork. bbbs.	Beef. bbbs.	Herrings. bbbs.	Shad. bbbs.	Lard. ** kegs & casks	Butter. kegs.	Domestic Spts. galls.
1811	10,847	2,364	33,711	5,338	5,070	3,437	985,941
1812	6,590	5,386	43,096	5,556	5,362	2,439	977,031
1813	2,722	1,898	23,118	2,706	2,626	1,872	788,139
1814	3,488	902	18,903	2,907	1,461	1,539	726,099
1815	3,970	4,284	25,401	3,861	5,465	5,305	767,910
1816	8,477	3,315	45,799	5,950	3,933	6,677	994,581
1817	7,776	6,631	51,353	6,379	5,105	7,374	954,460
1818	14,836	4,605	56,452	7,028	4,686	3,504	1,515,720
1819	8,746	4,529	61,365	11,672	6,823	4,798	1,487,052
1820	8,685	5,001	41,452	7,658	6,130	5,410	1,427,796
1821	12,964	4,458	46,663	8,771	5,229	1,641	1,399,647
1822	9,992	2,379	36,526	6,595	15,101	7,302	1,578,030
1823	7,374	2,709	47,222	6,862	9,027	8,502	1,046,442

*Corrected Summary Statement of the Water Power to drive Machinery, within the circumference of a circle of twenty miles radius around the City of Baltimore.*

By LEWIS BRANTZ, Esq.

Nos. of Reference.	Names of the Streams.	Within 10 miles of Baltimore				Beyond 10 and within 20 miles of Balt.				Total power of the streams within twenty miles expressed in spindles.		
		Total amount of fall in feet.	Capacity of the stream, with a fall of twelve feet, to drive a given number of pair six feet millstones during the whole year.	Pair of six feet millstones	Cotton spindles including the appendant machinery	Horse Power.	Total amount of fall in feet.	Capacity of the stream, with a fall of twelve feet to drive a given number pair six feet millstones, during the whole year.	Pair of 6 feet millstones.		Cotton spindles including the appendant machinery	Horse Power.
1	Patasco Falls,	193	11 pair	176	352,000	1760	152	69	2-3	339,000	697	491,000
2	Great Gunpowder Falls,	36	11 "	33	66,000	330	264	5	1-2 "	484,000	2,420	550,000
3	Little Gunpowder Falls,	-	-	-	-	-	250	2	" "	82,000	420	82,000
4	Jones' Falls,	259	2 "	43	86,000	430	60	3-5	" "	6,000	30	86,000
5	Gwinn's Falls,	372	2 "	62	124,000	620	150	0	2-5 "	50,000	250	130,000
6	Herring Run,	150	0	5	10,000	50	106	0	1-5 "	106,000	530	10,000
7	Union Run,	-	-	2	4,000	20	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
8	Winter's Run,	-	-	-	-	-	150	2	" "	50,000	250	50,000
9	Patuxent, West Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	160	4	" "	104,000	520	104,000
10	Patuxent, North Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	250	2	1-2 "	106,000	530	106,000
	Totals.			323	642,000					971,000		1,613,000

Stock of Maryland in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company,	\$500,000 00
of which 150,000 is paid.	
Ditto do. in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	500,000 00
Ditto do. " " deferred paid	174,494 44
Ditto do. in Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road Company,	100,000 00
Ditto do. in Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co. paid	50,000 00
Ditto do. in Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Co.	10,000 00
Ditto do. in Baltimore and York Turnpike Co.	5,000 00
Ditto do. in Union Manufacturing Co.	10,000 00
Ditto do. in Bank of Baltimore	174,000 00
Ditto do. in Mechanics' Bank	46,000 00
Ditto do. in Union Bank of Maryland	31,000 00
Ditto do. in Commercial & Farmers' Bank of Balt.	26,666 66
Ditto do. in Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Balt.	15,000 00
Ditto do. in Franklin Bank of Balt.	15,000 00
Ditto do. in Marine Bank of Balt.	10,000 00

Maryland it is stated, has Expended in Baltimore, on the Hospital	50,400 00
Ditto do. University	45,500 00
Ditto do. Penitentiary	184,538 00
Ditto do. Tobacco Warehouses	170,000 00

The Treasurer of the Western Shore received, from December 1st 1829, to December 1st 1830.

From Auctions	34,010 00	Lotteries	18,437 00
Tobacco Inspection	27,601 00	Dividends of Banks	31,283 00
Ordinary Licences	23,000 00	Marriage Licences	7,066 00
Traders' Licences	18,368 00	Wharfage	1,561 00
Fines & Forfeitures	4,293 00		
Total	165,712	of which at least 7-8 or	144,998 from Baltimore.

1829 Imports,	4,128,271
Exports, American produce in American Ships	3,136,053
Ditto Foreign ditto	425,401
Do. Foreign produce in Am. Ships	895,978
Do. do. in Foreign do.	81,676
	977,654
	4,539,108

1830 Balance of Permanent Registered Tonnage	27,629 $\frac{3}{93}$
" Temporary do. do.	4,953 $\frac{8}{93}$
" Enrolled do. do.	12,767 $\frac{30}{93}$
" Licences under 20 tons do.	398 $\frac{27}{93}$
" Enrolled Steam Vessels do.	4,861 65
Vessels, American and Foreign cleared for abroad	313
Hospital Money	2,948 $\frac{20}{100}$

*Exports of the principal Articles of Produce.*

Yrs.	Bbls Flour.	M-eal.	Pork.	Beef.	Fish.	Kegs Butter.	Lard.	Gals. Whiskey	Hhds. Tobac.	Flaxseed.
1824	294,286	8,509	3,443	1,427	7,459	171,704	538,986	30,696	15,007	5,915
1825	305,116	9,210	3,520	1,510	4,825	175,402	550,210	32,120	16,128	6,800
1826	282,120	7,428	2,984	1,284	3,696	154,262	525,110	38,000	14,298	4,900
1827	304,422	8,122	3,320	1,310	9,854	163,120	530,210	35,638	15,120	6,400
1828	296,120	6,945	3,140	1,218	7,307	160,424	489,120	34,140	13,268	6,100
1829	258,920	7,128	2,846	1,280	3,760	150,120	475,100	32,019	14,118	791
1830	308,116	6,500	2,740	1,386	3,903	148,210	480,210	34,120	14,212	5,124*

*Annual Receipts into the United States' Treasury, from the Customs in Baltimore, from the adoption of the Constitution of the United States to the 31st of December, 1830.*

1791	-	406,904 25	1801	-	961,185 00	1811	-	1,053,321 55	1821	-	694,579 70
1792	-	313,099 53	1802	-	1,055,700 00	1812	-	1,097,149 50	1822	-	853,012 42
1793	-	424,225 81	1803	-	944,429 86	1813	-	1,304,834 47	1823	-	1,051,180 58
1794	-	589,352 48	1804	-	932,196 35	1814	-	136,580 12	1824	-	871,271 57
1795	-	502,331 99	1805	-	1,112,967 76	1815	-	743,367 14	1825	-	906,674 17
1796	-	710,350 09	1806	-	1,224,897 99	1816	-	3,614,502 69	1826	-	1,091,172 21
1797	-	782,392 05	1807	-	1,440,527 80	1817	-	2,516,135 64	1827	-	943,203 15
1798	-	826,161 76	1808	-	1,611,164 57	1818	-	1,210,615 64	1828	-	1,138,242 45
1799	-	721,086 41	1809	-	446,327 50	1819	-	1,628,667 55	1829	-	1,245,489 90
1800	-	1,032,990 00	1810	-	563,665 82	1820	-	1,348,102 63	1830	-	1,301,362 33

\* The Export of Pot and Pearl Ashes is very irregular, some years none, and not exceeding 50 Tons in any.













